

Poetry.

"HOPE ON—HOPE EVER."

When troubles come, as come they will,
Affliction's cup with woe to fill,
Yield not to gloomy thoughts that kill,
Never, no never.

There's not a cloud obscures the sky,
There's not a breeze that passes by,
But waits this gentle message nigh—
"Hope on—Hope ever."

Though rough the way, and great the fears,
In passing through this "vale of tears,"
There is a voice that ever cheers—
Ever, yes ever.

'Tis heard in Nature all around—
It comes from out the depths profound—
And even in our hearts 'tis found—
"Hope on—Hope ever."

Then yield thee not to dark despair,
The frowns should meet you ev'ry where,
And friends who were should cease to care,
Now and forever.

Being what should be most desired,
Bearing a soul for freedom fired,
Beating a heart with truth inspired,
"Hope on—Hope ever."

A MITE FOR THE POOR.

Think of the wretched room,
Of the embers burning low,
Think of the scanty grub,
Of the child of want and woe,
Ye, whose bright cup of life,
With wealth is running o'er,
Think of your brother man—
Relieve him from your store.

If the widow's humble mite
Received the Saviour's praise,
Shall not your gifts be blest
In these our latter days?
Aye! every deed of love
Is a bright and sparkling gem,
To be wreathed by angel hands
In our heavenly diadem.

The Old World.

Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

LONDON, Aug. 1846.

London.—Tired of it—its noise, &c.—"The World's Convention"—Historical Associations—Parks, Palaces, Public Places, &c.—Umbrellas—English Pronunciation—Love of Money, &c. &c.

MR. EDITOR:—One soon becomes tired of London. I have been here but a little more than a week, and yet I would be glad to be out of it, and shall go in a very short time. After you have seen the great public places, such as the Tower—Abbey—Museum, &c. which belong as much to the world as to London, you soon become fatigued with the noise and excitement. I think, when I leave London, I shall not visit any more large towns, but confine my travels to the country among the old Churches and Castles. There is much more pleasure, and to one who is not in good health, a great deal more benefit, in roaming through the country enjoying the fine air, than there is in being cooped up in London, amid so much smoke and din. They tell me that London is dull now, that all the people have left for their country seats and watering places; if this is so, deliver me from London when it is full. It is enough to craze one's brain now to walk down one of the omnibus routes, and if it is much worse at any other time, I can not imagine how the people walk in the streets at all.

In consequence of a meeting which was held about a week ago in London, called "The World's Convention," there are a great many Americans here now. At one of the sessions of the Convention, which was held a few days ago, at "Exeter Hall," among other speakers were the Rev. Drs. Schumacher, Peck, and Patten of our country. What the object of the Convention is, I do not know, though I believe it is for the purpose of forming some kind of alliance or union among Protestants. It is very respectably attended, and there appear to be delegates from a great many different countries.

As far as I have had opportunity of judging, I still like the English character very much. The English people differ very much from Americans, indeed the countries are alike only in language. The Englishmen are generally bluff, hearty, hale, rosy-cheeked and healthy looking. I refer, principally, to the working men, and their whole appearance is summed up in the word "John Bull." In their language and intercourse, they are straightforward, they never "guess" or "reckon," as the Yankees do, it is "yes," or "no," and what they mean, they say, and what they say, they mean.

But, generally speaking, they are less intelligent than the same class of Americans. They do not read newspapers as we do, there are no news-boys in London, no crying of newspapers, and it is very difficult to procure one without going into a coffee-house. Consequently, they are not acquainted with what is transpiring in the world around.

Of course London is rich in historical associations. The old Temple in which the Knights of St. John met, (in the middle ages) was pointed out to me; and in walking down Fleet street and Gray's Inn Lane and Drury Lane, I pass almost every day the houses in which Johnson, and Garrick, and Goldsmith, and Burke lived. The meeting-house in which Dr. Adam Clarke was accustomed to preach, I also passed a few days ago, and also the place where the scaffold was erected in front of Whitehall, upon which Charles the I. was murdered. Old Bailey, in Newgate, which has seen so many prisoners and executions, is still standing in gloomy majesty. The walls are black with age.

There are scattered through London more than 100 Parks and Squares. They add very much to the beauty of the City. It is so refreshing after you have jostled your way through crowds for miles, until you have fatigued yourself, to go into one of those and sit down, to enjoy the fresh breezes that are always blowing there. St. James' is one of the finest, it is near one of the Queen's palaces, and the residence of the Queen Dowager. There is a fine pond of water running in it, filled with aquatic fowl of all descriptions, and like the squares of Philadelphia, they are great resorts for all classes of people, but they are different in one respect, they seem to be filled with soldiers, who promenade the walks continually, to prevent injury being done to the proper-

ty. Hyde Park is the most celebrated. In many of them are monuments and statues of distinguished men, and also cannon and other trophies taken from enemies. The Duke of Wellington appears to be a great favorite, as there are statues of him at many of the public places. The Houses of Parliament have just adjourned, so that I will not be able to see any of the distinguished men of England. The Queen and Prince Albert are on a pleasure tour in the southern part of the Kingdom, they were at Portsmouth on the very day we passed in our ship, of course we did not know it at the time, or we would, no doubt, have anchored at that port instead of Dover.

Of the Palaces and Public buildings, of course, I cannot enter into a description, as they are so numerous. They are all handsome buildings, (except St. James' Palace, which no New York merchant of any wealth would live in) and built upon a scale of vastness that far surpasses anything in America. Buckingham Palace is peculiarly grand, as also Somerset House, which lies upon the river, and was built from the spoils of the monasteries. The Bank, and Mint, and Exchange, and Post Office, are noble buildings, they defy all description, at least in the few pages of a letter. The Post Office system of London is an immense contrivance, and yet so regular and systematic that it moves like machinery. London is a power of man, nobody can form an idea of until they have seen London. Go where you will, within the twenty square miles of London, and you will find the people as busy as bees, and the city like a disturbed bee-hive.

It would strike a stranger as curious, to see the people of London carrying umbrellas under their arms continually, no one scarcely goes without one, even in the finest weather, for a sunny morning is no guarantee against a rainy noon and a dismal evening. Prof. Espy would say that the continual smoke of her thousands of chimneys is constantly forming clouds, this may be so, at all events, I know that it is always cloudy.

My first impression of English character, that the people are open, and honest, and kind, has not only not worn off, but is strengthening by every day's intercourse. Some of them have queer ideas of localities in the United States. In conversation the other day with one, he asked me what part of the Union I was from. I told him Maryland, and he replied, with a knowing look, "Ah, that is in Massachusetts!" I was very much inclined to laugh.

Another thing which strikes an American traveler, is the entire absence of negroes. Since my stay in London, among the hundreds of thousands of people that I have seen and met, I never saw but one negro, and he was in (what to an American would seem) strange place. He was seated, with a white cravat, and preacher-looking countenance, upon the speaker's platform at Exeter Hall, right in the midst of all the learned Doctors and Esquires and Chief Justices. It was almost laughable.

The people of London have a curious way of pronouncing some of their principal places and streets. For Thames, they say Tams, for Pall Mall, they say Pell Mall, they pronounce Birmingham as if it spelt Brummigunn, for Holborn, they say Hoborn, and hundreds of others that sound strange to an American ear.

There are, of course, many things of interest to be seen in London, but for the most trifling and unimportant, as well as the great and striking, for the most sacred, as well as common, the sight-seer must pay and pay well. The English may ridicule the Yankees as they please about their love of money, and their "dollarship," but they have need to look at home before they censure. If they differ in any thing in reference to money-loving, it is in the amount. The Americans may perhaps worship "the dollar," but this is certainly more respectable than shilling-worship or penny-adoration. The visitor of Westminster Abbey, whilst filling his soul in the contemplation of all that is grand and magnificent, is liable to have his feelings brought down to earth by being reminded that there is a sixpence to pay. And as he ascends the steps of St. Paul's, with hat in hand, almost fearing to approach so revered and holy a spot, his reverential feelings are suddenly disturbed by a gruff voice, "tuppence if you please, sir." A shilling is the only "open sesame" to the sights of England. I do not object to money being paid to see Museums and Painting Galleries, &c. this is right enough, all the world over, but the idea of making Holy Sanctuaries, and time-honored Temples, places of public show for money, is revolting to our best feelings.

This is most likely the last letter that I shall write from London, as I intend leaving it very soon. There are, of course, ten thousand other places that I might have referred to, but one can not expect in a week to see all that is interesting in a city so full of curiosities. The Markets, and Churches, and the Tunnel, and Bridges, and Shipping, might have each afforded themes for letters, but there is scarcely any necessity to extend my communications from London any more. I cannot say where my next will be from, perhaps Wind-or or Oxford, as I shall visit them both within a few days.

Q. C. X.

THE DYING BED.

There is no place on earth like a dying-bed. There is no hour in man's brief journey across this world, like a dying hour; so solemn, so impressive, and so full of dread interest to each individual when he arrives at that place, and feels that his hour has come. Then the soul makes a pause. She looks back upon a receding world, and onward into a dark, unfathomed eternity. There is no retreat. The hour of exchanging worlds has come. To have then a good hope of pardon, and of Heaven, how blessed and invaluable! To have no hope then, when flesh and heart fail, and all mortalities are about to be sundered, and to die in despair, how dreadful beyond imagination to conceive! To avoid it is worth a whole life of ceaseless efforts and prayer.

Miscellaneous.

Effects of the absence of the Sun and Air.—Dr. Moore, the eloquent and amiable author of "The use of the body in relation to the Mind," says:

A Tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog, and an infant being deprived of heaven's free light, will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful and reasonable thing.—Hence, in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveller. It is a strange and melancholy idiocy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech—some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all the privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body.—I believe there is, in all places, a marked difference in the healthiness of houses, according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and that those are decidedly the healthiest, *ceteris paribus*, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to direct light. It is a well known fact that epidemics attack the inhabitants of the shady side of the street, and totally except those on the other side—and even in epidemics, such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its action.—*Mich Jour.*

A Lawyer's report of a Battle.—A dinner was given on New-year's eve by the citizens of Cincinnati, to Col. Mitchell and Adjutant Armstrong, of the Ohio volunteers, on their return home, from the army at Monterey, where both were severely wounded. Among the other good things said and sung on the occasion, was the following, drawn up by Benjamin J. Fessenden, Esq.:

United States Regulars and Volunteers vs. City of Monterey.—This was an action in the case, to recover damages for breach of treaty contract. Declaration, 1st count, special, reciting contract, breach, &c.; to which were added the "money" counts. Defendant pleads in law "Mexican batteries and fortresses." Plaintiffs reply Anglo-Saxon pluck and resolution; upon this issue taken, and cause submitted.

Generals Taylor and Worth, for plaintiffs.

For Defendant, Mr. Ampudia. The cause was argued on both sides with great force and considerable feeling, but the arguments of the plaintiffs' counsel, derived from and based upon maxims and principles of the *cannon law*, which were made to bear upon the case, were peculiarly convincing.

Court find for plaintiffs on issue made, "That Mexican batteries are no bar to the Anglo-Saxon pluck and resolution." Judgment for plaintiffs. By consent of parties, stay of execution for eight weeks.

A Good One.—Hon. Andrew Stewart, a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has recently paid a visit to Lowell. He relates in a letter to the Union (Pa.) Democrat, the following anecdote:—

"In looking over the pay roll or book, which I accidentally picked up from the table, I found on twenty-seven consecutive pages, containing eight hundred signatures, nearly all girls, but a single one that made a mark or X, all written in a good and many of them in a most elegant hand. The clerk observed to me that Lord Morpeth, when on a visit to this country some years ago, happened to be present on pay day, and with some surprise inquired, 'What! do your operatives write?' 'Certainly, sir,' said the clerk, 'the Americans all write.'—Directly there came in a man who made his mark. 'Ah!' said his lordship with a smile, 'I thought you said all wrote.' 'All Americans, your lordship—this was an Englishman.' Whereupon his lordship grinned a ghastly smile.

A Good Joke.—On the evening before Thanksgiving day, a Cincinnati auction merchant, of unimpeachable standing, sat in his parlor, chatting with his wife. He had been promised a fine fat turkey, for dinner next day, and was awaiting its arrival. The door-bell at length rang, and the gentleman ran down to the street door, picked up a basket, and returned to his wife, saying, 'Here, dear, is the turkey, basket and all!' The lady made preparations for the disposition of the turkey for the night, and raised the covering, when to her astonished eyes, appeared an interesting infant of an hour! Before fainting, she had only breath to say, 'Dear, if you call that a fine fat turkey, you can cook it yourself, for I have no relish for such things.'

The Millennium.—A jolly Jack Tar, having strayed into a show at a fair, to have a look at the wild beasts, was much struck at the sight of a lion and tiger in the same den. 'Why, Jack,' said he to a messmate, who was chewing a quid in silent amazement, 'I shouldn't wonder if next year they were to carry about a sailor and a marine living peaceably together!' 'Ah,' said his companion, 'or a man and wife!'

Married Life in Michigan.—We learn from the Ypsilanti Sentinel, that no less than twenty-two cases of divorce have been decreed in Washtenaw county during the past year.

REMARKABLE SEIZURE OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.

Thrilling Scene.—A gentleman living in the western part of the city experienced a truly exciting event, and became suddenly and unexpectedly the hero of a startling scene the other night.—He had retired to bed at his usual hour, his wife being sick, and fortunately, as it seems, under the necessity of taking medicine during the night, with a lamp, match-box, &c., were placed upon a small table near the bed. At about 2 o'clock, as it afterwards proved, his wife awoke and discovered that the lamp was out; and wishing for her medicine, awoke her husband, requesting him to reach to the table and hand it to her.—He was, it seems, lying upon his left side, and the table directly before his face; accordingly extending his right hand to feel for the bottle, he placed it upon the hand of a man upon the table. With admirable presence of mind, he instantly tightened his grasp, and firmly holding on, at once cried out, 'There's a man in the room!' His wife screamed, and cried aloud for assistance upon others in the house, unwilling to move; while her husband, feeling the risk of moving from his first position, and unable to turn so as to get at a loaded pistol beneath his pillow, shrewdly enough, however, exclaimed sternly to the man, 'If you dare to move, I'll blow your brains out.'—The noise occasioned by such an occurrence, with the crying and screaming of one or two children in the room, who had been woken up by it, soon brought in two or three of the other members of the household, with lights, when our excellent friend was discovered holding in the vice-like grip of his right—his own good left hand! Under the intercepted circulation caused by the pressure of his hand, stretched out upon the table, the unfortunate cause of this frightful scene, was just coming to itself, the grip of the other hand almost starting the blood from the tips of the imprisoned fingers. The supposed burglar was released instantly, and our worthy friend, with his daring and presence of mind, at a marvellous discount, slid under the blankets to enjoy his laugh by himself.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"Rather Cool."—A countryman took his seat at a hotel table opposite a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it, with the other gentleman's glass. "That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine indignantly. "Yes," replied the other, "I should think there was ice in it!"

Yankee Enterprise.—The schooner Indiana, of only eighty-seven tons burden, cleared at Boston on Saturday for a trading voyage to the west coast of Central America, (California.) Among other articles composing her cargo are forty-eight Yankee clocks.

The Biggest Steer Yet.—Daniel Wunder killed a steer for new year's, six years old, raised by William Gill, near Circleville, Ohio, which weighed on foot, 3,660 lbs. The net beef weighed 2,684 lbs., which is said by the Cincinnati Chronicle to be 295 lbs. heavier than any other beef on record.

Only think of it.—An unknown man was found at midnight, dead drunk, among some casks on the pier, foot of Peck Slip, New York, and lying upon his body were three little girls. The children had found their father in this sad plight, and, instead of leaving him to his fate, were watching over him, weeping as if their little hearts were broken, and shivering under the influence of a cold night wind. When the motherless children were discovered, the youngest was in a deep sleep, with its soft pale cheek lying on the bloated breast of its father!

Singular Death.—Mr. Aime Guillet, of New Orleans, was bitten by a dog, which could not be found, and consequently no one knew whether he was mad or not. Mr. Guillet imagined that the animal had the hydrophobia, and all the ingenuity and care of his friends availed not to drive the idea from his mind. The dreadful apprehension of approaching madness haunted him night and day, and kept him in a state of inexpressible terror, under which his bodily frame, not very robust before, began to languish. A disease called the false pleurisy, supervened, and with the sickness created by an imaginary ill, carried him off. Mr. Guillet was of advanced age, a Frenchman by birth, a soldier of Napoleon, and formerly a member of the State Legislature of Louisiana.

The accounts of death from starvation in Ireland are most sickening. Nearly a column of a London paper is occupied with statements of this end to individual misery. "Died for want of food"—"died of starvation"—"died from utter destitution"—these are verdicts continually rendered. Half a dollar's worth of Indian corn might have taken the sufferer over some permanent help.

"What branch of education do you have, chiefly, in your school?"

"A willow branch, sir; the master has used up almost a whole tree."

MR. COOPER'S SPEECH.

[Concluded from our last.]

I presume it will hardly be questioned by any one acquainted with the subject that the interests of the agriculturists of this country are best promoted by that which secures them a home market for their products. Notwithstanding all Mr. Polk and his Secretary, Mr. Walker, say to the contrary, the foreign grain market is of but little importance in comparison with the home market. This is proved by reference to the quantity of wheat annually produced and exported. The quantity of wheat annually produced for the last five years averages about 90,000,000 of bushels. The quantity annually exported for the same period averages 7,400,000 bushels. It is estimated that about a tenth of every crop is used for seed. This being deducted from a crop of 90,000,000 of bushels would leave for consumption 84,400,000 bushels;—of this quantity, 7,400,000 bushels are consumed abroad, leaving 77,000,000 of bushels to be consumed at home. Thus we see that of a crop of 84,400,000 bushels, 77,000,000 of bushels are sold in the home market, and 7,400,000 bushels in the foreign market. Of the amount of wheat sold in the foreign market for the last five years, Great Britain bought of us in

	Bushels.
1840	3,635,998
1841	1,145,574
1842	1,167,810
1843	71,070
1844	858,718

The average quantity of wheat annually imported in Great Britain from all countries for the last fifteen years was 10,964,876 bushels.—From this you will see, Mr. Speaker, that if we were to furnish England with all the wheat she buys, she would not take a seventh part of the quantity we produce. Yet the President would have us believe that the English market is every thing, the home market nothing.

But England is by no means our most important foreign market. Her North American colonies have furnished us a better market than herself. In the last five years these colonies bought of us in

	Bushels.
1840	3,228,384
1841	2,679,410
1842	2,500,734
1843	1,245,252
1844	2,059,704

By the operation of the late Corn laws of Great Britain we enjoyed the benefit of this important market; but by their repeal we have been deprived of it. Yet Mr. Polk lauds their repeal as the beginning of a new and more prosperous era in the history of our trade with England. The Corn laws of Great Britain, recently repealed, imposed high duties upon foreign wheat and flour, whilst the duties on the like products of her colonies was comparatively trifling. Foreign wheat was charged with a duty of 33 cents a bushel; Colonial wheat with a duty of 8 cents a bushel. By sending our wheat to Canada, we obtained the advantage of the discrimination in favor of Colonial produce; and were thus protected against the competition of the wheat growers of the North of Europe.

But by the repeal of her Corn laws, England has abolished discrimination in favor of her colonies on breadstuffs. The duty on foreign and colonial produce is now the same; and in a direct trade the wheat growers of the Baltic, owing to the low price of labor and cheaper freight, are enabled to undersell us in the British market. The repeal of the Corn laws, therefore, has been injurious to us; and this, I thought, had been known to all, except Mr. Polk and his Secretary.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, attempted to show how comparatively unimportant is the foreign wheat market. We have seen that our sales at home amount annually to 77,000,000 of bushels; whilst abroad they amount to but 7,400,000 bushels. I now proceed to show the effect of a liberal Tariff on our home market.

By the returns of the Marshals, appointed to take the census of 1840, it appears that there were in Pennsylvania 410 furnaces and forges; and that there were annually consumed by them employed in them, 4,000,000 of bushels of grain, besides a corresponding proportion of beef, pork, potatoes, poultry, &c. In 1842, at the time of the passage of the tariff law, 140 of these establishments had ceased operations, in consequence of the decline of duties under the Compromise act; and it was well understood by both the friends and the enemies of protection, that a large proportion of those still struggling along would be compelled to suspend their operations and discharge their hands, unless by legislation something could be done to prevent the ruinous competition which they endured from abroad. A few furnaces and forges favorably located, and owned by rich men, might have gone on; but the large number would have been broken down by foreign competition. And what effect would this have produced upon the markets of the country and the price of produce? These establishments, as I have shown, furnished a market annually for 4,000,000 of bushels of grain and a corresponding quantity of beef, pork, hay and potatoes. Suppose that three fourths of them, (and the proportion is not too large,) had been compelled to cease operations, what would have been the consequence? Why, sir, this—a market in which the farmer annually sold 3,000,000 of bushels of grain, and a still larger amount in value of beef, pork, hay, &c., would have been destroyed. But this is not all, nor by any means the worst. The men who had been engaged in the manufacture of iron, on quitting it, must have betaken themselves to some other employment. They would not have remained idle. It is the destiny of men to work—it was so decreed from the beginning. What would they have found to do? Would they have embarked in some other branch of manufacturing industry? No, sir. The same policy which had prostrated, at the feet of foreign competition, the iron manufacturers of the country, had produced effects quite as injurious and destructive to the manufacture of woollens, cottons and mechanical industry generally.

What then was left for them to do? Nothing, Mr. Speaker, but to betake themselves to agricultural pursuits—to become producers instead of consumers of breadstuffs. What, let me again inquire, would be the effect of this on the agricultural industry of the country? A reduced market and an increased supply—former buyers becoming sellers, and competition reducing prices.

But the want of adequate and just protection would have produced the same effects upon other branches of domestic industry, as it had done on the manufacture of iron. The operation of woollen factories and cotton factories had been suspended in many parts of the country, and the workmen employed in them discharged. Here was the destruction of other markets; and hence would have sprung up oth-

or competitors to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. After an exhibition of these facts, I need not say, that the protection of manufacturing and mechanical industry, is the policy best calculated to promote the interests of the grain growers of the country. Every man employed in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, is a consumer of bread and meat; and every man forced to abandon them by foreign competition, instead of becoming a consumer, becomes a producer, and to some extent a competitor of the farmer. To the farmer I would therefore say, cherish domestic industry of all kinds. Build up by a wise and liberal policy furnaces, forges, woollen factories, cotton factories—furnish employment to your own mechanics of all kinds, and you thereby insure a steady market for your own products and increase the prosperity of all.

Mr. Speaker, before proceeding further, I desire to show that protective policy is uniformly beneficial—that the cotton planter of the South, as well as the grain growers of the middle and western States, is benefited by it. At the time of the passage of the act of 1842, one of the articles requiring protection, and perhaps the most of all, was Sugar. The reduction of duty which had taken place on this article under the provisions of the Compromise Act had rendered its culture nearly profitless; and without further protection it must have been abandoned.—What would have been the effect? How would its abandonment have operated on the interests of the cotton planter—always the loudest declaimer against the protective policy?

Louisiana is the principal sugar growing State. Her soil is adapted to the growth of sugar and cotton, and but to little else. Sugar is the principal crop; cotton being little cultivated. Without protection sugar cannot be produced; without it the culture of the article would be abandoned; and if it were abandoned, the land and the labor of Louisiana could be profitably employed only in the cultivation of cotton. I do not know how much cotton Louisiana would be capable of producing; but I know that in 1840 there were 30,000 slaves in the State, and that in Georgia each negro is estimated to produce six bales annually. At this rate 30,000 slaves would produce yearly 300,000 bales. Add this to the 1,800,000 bales, at that time the annual product of the country, and what would be the effect? An increased supply glutting the market and reducing the price. Mr. Speaker, does not this view of the case thus presented, prove the operation of a Tariff to be uniformly beneficial; that neither the North nor the South is exclusively the recipient of its advantages?

But, Mr. Speaker, the Tariff of 1842, with all the good it has already done, and all it promised to do hereafter, has been repealed. The dictation of a Southern President and the obedience of a servile Congress, have involved the free laborers of the country in an unequal contest with the starving laborers of Europe. But all blame of the repeal of this beneficent measure does not belong to the South. It was no strange hand that struck the blow which so grievously wounded the interests of the North. It was the hand of a Pennsylvanian—of one who had been honored and exalted by those whose dearest interests he has smitten to the earth. While his hand was yet uplifted, before the blow had yet descended, his justice, the ascendency of his life, his pledges, were appealed to in order to avert or turn it aside.

But moved by a bad ambition, the Vice President smothered all the obligations of gratitude, all the ties of kindred. He held the beam; it was equally balanced. The interests of the Northern freemen were in one scale; the prejudices of Southern slaveholders in the other. Under such circumstances, the justice of a good man, and the sympathies of kind men, would have decided him to cast his weight into the former. But it was in vain that he was appealed to by a Pennsylvania Senator, by all the considerations that could be supposed to move a kind man's heart, or convince a wise man's judgment. It was in vain that this Senator pointed to the consequences of his act—to workshops deserted—to the thousands it would beggar. It was all in vain. The act was done. But if the conduct of the Vice President deserved execration, that of Senator Cameron entitles him to our confidence and gratitude. All that ability and patriotism could do, to avert the blow that menaced the interests of his constituents, was done. Nobly did he stand up for the rights of Pennsylvania; and if at length they were sacrificed, the fault was not his.—He struggled manfully while there was a hope, and redeemed, and more than redeemed all his pledges of fidelity to the interests of his constituents. In the very moment of defeat, he began to repair the injury that had been wrought. He sent abroad the cry "repeat," the first returning echoes of which were borne to the ears of those in power, in the news of the late elections. And that cry, Mr. Speaker, I trust, will continue to fill the mouths of the people until the act of 1846 shall have been blotted from the statute book. One word further, as to the wisdom of repealing the act of 1842. If at any time it would have been wise to repeal that act, the time selected was the most unwise. The country had just been plunged into a causeless war by the wilfulness or folly of the President. It is a war which must necessarily be waged at the expense of a vast amount of money. This, of all times, was the least proper to change the revenue laws of the country, so as to render them less productive. I know, Mr. Speaker, that we have been informed by both the President and Secretary, that the Tariff of 1846 will yield an increased revenue. They are both mistaken. It will not do so; and time will prove it. If for the next five years, this act shall produce an annual average revenue of \$18,000,000, without the imposition of duties on tea and coffee, as recommended by the President, I shall be surprised. In the meantime, while the revenues of the government are decreasing, its debt and expenses will be increased to an alarming extent. The war with Mexico, conducted as it is, with a folly as provoking as its commencement was needless and unjust, will in a year more, if it should continue, involve the country in a debt of \$100,000,000, and cost thousands of priceless lives.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that even to hint disapprobation of the war with Mexico, either as regards its commencement or progress, "is to give aid and comfort to the enemy," according to President Polk. But in what I dare to think I dare to speak. I believe the war was needlessly begun, and that its conduct since has been a succession of blunders as far as the executive was concerned. But notwithstanding this, I am as proud of our victories and as anxious for the success of our army as the most open mouthed patriot that finds his advantage in lauding the President. The war has begun; and although we may not be doubly armed as "the who has his quarrel just," I will still pray devoutly for the success of our arms—still

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of FREDERICK SHULL, deceased, in Tyrone township, Adams county, On Tuesday the 2d of February next, the following Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

3 Working Horses, one of which is a Stallion, 2 Colts, one two years old, the other three one year old, 2 Breeding Sows, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Dearborn Wagon and Harness, Horse-gears and Chains, 1 top-plate Stove and Pipe, 1 Cooking-stove and Pipe and Wm. Kettles, Pots and Pans, 2 Clocks, 5 Tables, 1 Bureau, 3 Dressers, 1 Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Chests, 1 Wool-wheel and Spinning-wheel, 1 Weaver's Loom, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel, Plow, 1 Screen, 1 Plowing-mill, Leather, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Wheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Smoked Meat, Lard and Tallow, together with a great variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Also, at the same time,

1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. on said day, and continue until all is sold.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN SHULL, DAVID SHULL, Administrators.

Jan. 11.

N. B. The Farm of said deceased will be RENTED on said day, by the Heirs, to the highest bidder, for one year.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber, desiring to settle up his books, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him by note or book account, that if settlement of their respective debts be not made before the 15th of January, inst., their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE WAMPLER, Gettysburg, Jan. 11.

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BRUGH, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmittsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle with DAVID COMFORT, residing in said township, and who is properly authorized to receive the same, on or before the 1st day of February next, as after that time suits will be brought without respect to persons, and those who have claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EMANUEL BRUGH, Adm'r, Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Shull, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK SHULL, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Straban township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHULL, DAVID SHULL, Adm'rs, Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Walter, deceased. LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Mettlen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB G. WALTER, Adm'r de bonis non, Jan. 4.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r, Dec. 7.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, 14 miles west of Fairfield, about the last of November, a RED COW, short tail, with some white on the belly, about 8 years old, and a BRINDLE HEIFER, with some white in the forehead, about 3 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY MARTIN, Dec. 28.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The Two Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Chambersburg street, and now occupied by Daniel Gilbert, will be sold at Private Sale.

The owner of the said House, the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, has for some time removed from Gettysburg, and therefore is desirous of selling it, and for that purpose has constituted E. B. BUEHLER his Agent.

The Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, if possible.

E. B. BUEHLER, Agent, Sept. 21.

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.

BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

T. Jones & Co., W. & S. Wyman, T. Cross, Esq. Cash, Lot, Emery & Co., Slingluff & Devries, Jan. 27.

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, for License to keep a Tavern in Freedom Township.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MORITZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Abraham Waybright, Joshua Brown, B. C. Zumburn, Jacob Myers, Francis Fisher, Daniel Sheer, Dennis M'Kadden, Samuel S. M'Nair, George W. Milla, David Roth, Jacob Brown, Jacob P. Linn, Joseph Hoffman, Jan. 11.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. M'Cook's Hotel.

May 11.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, AND

JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties. Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred. Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred. Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred. Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Market street. A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail-Road Depot, adjoining P. & A. S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT, York, April 20.

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Silk and Velvet SCARFS, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S, Nov. 9.

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, SATIN, CASHMERE, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, SHADED and PLAIN MERINOS, JAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS.

R. W. MSHERRY, Nov. 2.

PRODUCE.

HIGHEST prices will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, PLAIN SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, and SHELL BARKS, at

R. W. MSHERRY'S, Nov. 2.

MUSLINS.

BROWN and White Muslins unusually low Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap superior Doe-skin and Bleached C. Flannels at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE, Nov. 9.

CASHMERE, and Dress Goods.

VERY cheap and handsome styles of CASHMERE and M. DE LAINES, for sale at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, Chambersburg street

Nov. 9.

CLOTHS, CASHMERE, CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. MSHERRY, Cloths, 75 cts a yard and up; Cassimeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts a yard and up; Cassinets, 25 cts and up; also, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts a yard and up; Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Strips, &c.

Nov. 2.

GINGHAMS.

IF the Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE, Nov. 9.

Blacksmithing.

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN, Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

New Variety Store.

COBEAN & KING.

Now for Bargains!

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have received at their Store in the corner of the Franklin House, Gettysburg, a large variety of Goods, which they are prepared to sell at unusually low rates. Their Stock consists, in part, of

GROCERIES.

Flour and Feed, Bacon and Beef,

BAR IRON AND STEEL,

Nails and Spikes, Horse Shoes

and Horse Shoe Nails,

BOOTS & SHOES,

together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had in any other establishment. A lot of the very best

FLOUR and FEED will always be kept on hand, so that Families can be supplied at all times. The public would do well to give us a call.

All kinds of Produce and Marketing will be taken in exchange for Goods.

ALEX. R. COBEAN, (of W.) WILLIAM KING, Gettysburg, Dec. 21.

OYSTERS-OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the

Best & Freshest Oysters

that the market can afford, which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms.

JACOB KUHN, Nov. 30.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEFORE leaving to inform their residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tia Dolorosa, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness, and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

NEW TAILORING-ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for the use of Country Patrons.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

WM. B. M'GILLIEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied by Sheriff's Office; by Geo. W. M'Gillien, Esq., Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store. Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins, Rums, Whiskies, CORDIALS AND BITTERS, of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can place them both as regards quality and price, greater care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy down Calicoes for 4 cts a yard, and such as will astonish the natives, can be had for 10 and 12 1/2 cts.

Nov. 9.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENSWARE, all at prices well below cost.

R. W. MSHERRY'S STORE, Nov. 2.

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 cts. Superior Flannels for 37 1/2 and 50 cts. Flannels and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12 1/2.

Nov. 6.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Ang. 31.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS, 300 do. Golden Thread, 600 do. FLANNELS, 500 do. BLANKETS, double width 400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS, 200 do. LINSEYS, 200 lbs. STOCKING YARN, different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON, Aug. 17.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

264 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, measured and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE, 264 Market Street, Sept. 28.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS

Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

CHEAP GLAZES, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, Blankets, Coatings, Cloakings, Cashmeres, &c. &c. &c.

The LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Terkeri, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE, Nov. 9.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety, and cheap; Green Barege; Green Gauze Veils, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S, Nov. 9.

PLAID and Shaded CLOAKINGS can be had remarkably low at

RUTHRAUFF'S, Nov. 9.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTINGS; also GENTLEMEN'S CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, King-gold, Palo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at

MSHERRY'S STORE, Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpacas!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE, Nov. 9.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received, a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.

R. W. MSHERRY, Nov. 2.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourself.

LEONARD STOUGH, Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourself.

LEONARD STOUGH, Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

New Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased a portion of the Carriage-making Establishment for many years past occupied by David Little, and erected additions thereto, in East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa., where they are now carrying on the Carriage-making Business on an extensive scale. They have a large number of the best workmen engaged, and a heavy stock of the choicest materials on hand, which enable them to turn out, at the shortest notice, neat and substantial

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of FREDERICK SHULL, deceased, in Tyrone township, Adams county, On Tuesday the 2d of February next, the following Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

3 Working Horses, one of which is a stallion, 2 Colts, one two years old, the other three, 6 Milch Cows, 2 Calves, 7 Shoats, 2 Breeding Sows, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Dearborn Wagon and Harness, Horse-gears and Chains, a ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, 1 Cooking-stove and Pipe and Ware, Candles, Pots and Pans, 2 Clocks, 5 Tables, 1 Bureau, 3 Dressers, 1 Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Chests, 1 Wool wheel and Spinning wheel, 1 Weaver's Loom, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel-Plough, 1 Screen, 1 Winnowing-mill, Leather, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Wheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Smoked Meat, Lard and Tallow, together with a great variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture. Also, at the same time,

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Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. on said day, and continue until all is sold.

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JOHN SHULL, } Adm'rs.
DAVID SHULL, }

Jan. 11. N. B. The Farm of said deceased will be RENTED on said day, by the Heirs, to the highest bidder, for one year.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber, desiring to settle up his books, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him by note or book account, that if settlement of their respective dues be not made before the 15th of January, inst., their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE WANPLER, }
Gettysburg, Jan. 11. }

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BRUGH, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle with DANIEL COMFORT, residing in said township, and who is properly authorized to receive the same, on or before the 1st day of February next, as after that time suits will be brought without respect to persons—and those who have claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EMANUEL BRUGH, Adm'r.
Jan. 11. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK SHULL, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Straban township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHULL, } Adm'rs.
DAVID SHULL, }

Jan. 11. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB G. WALTER, Adm'r de bonis non.
Jan. 4. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r.
Dec. 7. 6t

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamiltonian township, 14 miles west of Fairfield, about the last of November, a RED COW, short tail, with some white on the belly, about 8 years old, and a BRINDLE HEIFER, with some white in the forehead, about 3 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY MARTIN.
Dec. 28. 1f

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Sept. 21. 1f

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Commission Merchants,
No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son,
T. Jones & Co.,
W. & S. Wyman,
T. Cross, Esq. Cashier,
Com. & Far Bank,
Lot, Ensey & Co.,
Shingler & Devries.

H. M. Brent, Esq.,
Cash. Valley Bank,
J. H. Sherrard, Esq.,
Cash. Far Bank.

July 27. 6m

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, for License to keep a Tavern in Freedom Township.

WHERE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MORITZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Abraham Waybright, Joshua Brown,
B. C. Zumburn, Jacob Myers,
Francis Fisher, Daniel Shetz,
Dennis McFadden, Samuel S. McNair,
George W. Mills, David Roth,
Jacob Brown, Jacob F. Linn,
Joseph Hoffman,
Jan. 11. 3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully called to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.
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ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg at the stand lately occupied by Joseph MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. 1f

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burtien Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20. 1f

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet RIBBONS, Ladies' Silk and Velvet SCARFS, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at

W. M. RUTHRAUFF'S.
Nov. 9. 1f

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, MOUSLIN DE LAINE, SHADDED and PLAIN MERINOES, HAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

R. W. MSHERRY.
Nov. 2. 1f

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, FLAX-SEED, TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at

R. W. MSHERRY'S.
Nov. 2. 1f

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BROWN and White Muslins unusually low Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap superior Doo-skin and Bleached C. Flannels at

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CASHMERE, and Dress Goods.

VERY cheap and handsome styles of CASHMERE and M. DE LAINE, for sale at

RUTHRAUFF'S Store, Chambersburg street
Nov. 9. 1f

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. MSHERRY, Cloths, 75 cts. a yard and up; Cassimeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts. a yard and up; Cassinets, 25 cts. and up; also, Kentucky Jeans, Korseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up. Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripe, &c.

Nov. 2. 1f

GINGHAMS.

IF the Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9. 1f

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22. 1f

New Variety Store.

COBEAN & KING.

Now for Bargains!

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have received at their Store in the corner of the Franklin House, Gettysburg, a large variety of Goods, which they are prepared to sell at unusually low rates. Their Stock consists, in part, of

GROCERIES,

Flour and Feed, Bacon and Beef,

BAR IRON AND STEEL,

Nails and Spikes, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails,

BOOTS & SHOES,

together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had in any other establishment. A lot of the very best FLOUR and FEED will always be kept on hand, so that Families can be supplied at all times. The public would do well to give us a call.

All kinds of Produce and Marketing will be taken in exchange for Goods.

ALEX. COBEAN, (of W.) WILLIAM KING.
Gettysburg, Dec. 21. 3t

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the

Best & Freshest Oysters

that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms.

JACOB KUHN.
Nov. 30. 1f

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloraux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23. 1f

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23. 1y

W. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. 1f

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. MSHERRY'S Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. 1f

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2. 1f

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. 1f

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy 6000 Calicoes for 4 cts., a first-rate article, warranted not to fade, for 6 cts., and such as will "astonish the natives" can be had for 10 and 12 cts.

Nov. 9. 1f

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENS WARE, all of which will be sold very low at

R. W. MSHERRY'S STORE.
Nov. 2. 1f

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 cts. Superior Flannels for 37½ and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12½.

Nov. 9. 1f

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Aug. 21. 1f

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,

300 do. Golden THEED,

600 do. FLANNELS,

500 do. BLANKETS, double width

400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,

200 do. LINSEYS,

200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON.
Aug. 17. 1f

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

251 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE,
254 Market Street.
Sept. 28. 1y

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS

Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

as has ever been offered to the public in this place—and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

CHEAP CLOTHS,

CASSINETTS, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Coatings,

Cloakings, Cashmires, &c. &c. &c.

The LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5. 6t

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap. G. A.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly

flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Henceforth it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22. 1f

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Terkeri, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9. 1f

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety, and cheap; Green Barege; Green Gauze Vests, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.
Nov. 9. 1f

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has accepted the command of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
Lawis C. Levin, Esq., the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of "Jayne's Expectorant." He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend Jayne's Expectorant as superior to all other medicines for the cure of all the various Pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 5 South Third street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be obtained.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practicing physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Conn.) Daily Review.*

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Feb. 1.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

MARRIED.
On the 24th ult. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. HENRY LEPP, to Miss JULIA ANN OLIVER—both of Franklin township.

On the 25th, by the same, Mr. EPHRAIM MORITZ, of Hamilton township, to Miss MARIA CORNELL, of Cashtown.

At Corowago Chapel, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Dietz, Mr. PETER ADAMS, to Miss NANCY ANN DELLOSSE—both of Franklin township.

DIED.
On the 27th ult. in Hamilton township, Mr. ELIZABETH SKARROCK, aged about 50 years. Near Millville, Butler county, Ohio, on the 3d January, Mrs. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, wife of Mr. Philip Spangler, formerly of Adams county, Pa., in the 55th year of her age.

In Chambersburg, on the 18th Jan., Mrs. ELLEN HEAGY, wife of Mr. Jacob Heagy, formerly of Adams county, in the 55th year of her age.

From the Lutheran Observer of January 29.

DIED.—On the 3d inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, in Franklin co., Pa. Mrs. ELIZABETH GORDON, consort of Henry Gordon, Esq., of Liberty township, Adams county, in the 60th year of her age.

From her youth until her death, the deceased has been in regular connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. By her exemplary and consistent Christian deportment, she gave satisfactory evidence, that the Gospel had exerted its legitimate, transforming and heavenly influence upon her heart. With unwavering confidence in the fullness and efficacy of the atoning sacrifice of the Saviour, she built her hope of justification and salvation entirely upon this foundation, and found her chief delight in communion with her Father and his Son Jesus Christ. Having been a constant reader of the Observer from its original establishment until her death, she was familiar with the movements of the church; always manifested a deep interest in her prosperity and usefulness, and according to her ability, responded liberally to the calls for aid to sustain her benevolent enterprises. The disease which resulted in her death was severe and lingering; yet under the supporting influence of Divine grace, her sufferings were borne with patience and Christian resignation. Her mental powers were in lively and healthy exercise until the period of her dissolution. When interrogated by her Christian friends in regard to her prospects for eternity, she gave ample satisfaction. Through Jesus Christ she realized that death had lost its sting, and the grave its victory; and when about to take her departure, she requested her friends to join in singing that beautiful hymn found in our collection, the first verse of which is as follows: "The hour of my departure's come, I hear the voice that calls me home, At last, O Lord! let trouble cease, And let thy servant die in peace."

COMMUNICATED.
The Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College, convened in special assembly, on Saturday, January 23d, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, in the mysterious Providence of Almighty God, with whom are the issues of life and death unto the children of men, WILLIAM BEARD, a valuable and much respected member of this Society, has been called from the stage of life and numbered with the departed dead: Therefore,

Resolved, That in this afflictive visitation of an all-wise God, we have been deprived of a beloved, useful, and highly esteemed fellow-member, devotedly attached to the welfare of this Association; and have thereby sustained a loss which we feel we cannot repair.

Resolved, That the great moral worth, the devoted piety, and amiable virtues of the deceased, demand from us a sincere expression of our attachment to him while living, and our deep sorrow at his premature death.

Resolved, That as an evidence of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of ninety days.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the parent of the deceased; and have them published in the papers of Gettysburg, of Staunton, Va. and in the Lutheran Observer.

A. W. LILL, Cor. Sec'y, pro tem.

ANNIVERSARY.
THE "Phrenokosmian Society of Pennsylvania College," will celebrate, in the English Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, its Sixteenth Anniversary, on the Evening of the 22d of February inst., the exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Several Addresses will be delivered by active members of the Society; and suitable music will be procured for the occasion. The honorary members of the Society, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

W. H. MORRIS,
W. H. WITHERGOW,
E. M'PHERSON,
P. SHEEDER,
J. K. MILLER,
Feb. 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of Mr. HENRY SCOTT, in Franklin township, two miles from Cash Town, On Thursday the 25th of February, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Property, viz:

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,
Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, a broad-tread and a narrow-tread Wagon, Ploughs and Harrows, 2 pair of Hay-Ladders, 1 pair of Wood-Ladders, 1 large Sled, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

WM. M. SCOTT, Jr.

Feb. 1.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

A MOUNT of Collateral Tax received by ROBERT COBEAN, Register of the County of Adams, during the year 1846, viz:

From the Estate of John Ritter, \$100 00
Do. do. Jacob Haverstick, 6 28
Do. do. Stephen Weible, 25 39
Do. do. Henry Eckenrode, 29 72
Do. do. Sarah Sox, 50 00

\$211 39

Deduct Register's per cent. 10 66

Due Commonwealth, \$200 83

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, under the provisions of the 10th Section of the Act, entitled "A Supplement to the Act relating to defaulting County Officers," HEREBY CERTIFIES, that the above is a correct and true statement of the amount of Collateral Tax received by the County Register, as appears by his Books; and that he has rendered the proper evidence of its payment into the State Treasury.

E. W. STAHL, Auditor.

Feb. 1.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia,

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varnishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

T. & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

Steam Iron Rolling Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD,

Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain, and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

Hoyer's First Premium INK.

No. 37, North Third street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE celebrity of the Inks manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and in China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Ink, Indelible Ink, and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal superintendence, so that purchasers may depend on its superior quality.

HOVER'S ADAMANTINE CEMENT, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet Ware, &c., useful to every Housekeeper, being a white liquid, easily applied, and not affected by ordinary heat—warranted.

Pamphlets, containing the numerous testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufactory. Wholesale and Retail, No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.

Feb. 1.—1y.

Information Wanted.

A young man, named AUGUSTUS FISER, left his residence in Carroll county, Md., about two years and a half ago, and has not since been heard of. He is about 25 years of age, and thick-set in person. His anxious mother is very desirous to hear intelligence of him—and requests any person who may have knowledge of his present place of residence, to communicate the same by letter directed to Mr. DAVID ZICK, Littlestown, Adams county, Pa.; or should this notice meet his eye, he is earnestly desired to relieve her uneasiness in regard to him.

Jan. 25.

Editors of newspapers throughout the country will confer a favor upon her, by giving the above an insertion or two.

WM. RUTHRAUF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 34 cents. Superior Flannels for 37½ and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, hand-ome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12½.

Nov. 9.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of GEORGE W. RICE, in Bendersville, Menallen township, Adams co.,

On Thursday the 11th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

ONE HORSE,
Carriage & Harness, Saddle, 2 Stoves & Pipe, 1 Bureau, Corner Cupboard, new, 2 new Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, some small Stands, new, a large lot of CHERRY, MAPLE, & POPLAR

BOARDS,

A lot of SCANTLING, with a great variety of other articles.

At the same time and place, will be offered for sale,

A BRICK HOUSE,

AND LOT OF GROUND, containing 7-8ths of an acre, situated in Bendersville, adjoining Dr. H. W. Cauffman and the Whitestown road. There is a new frame rough-cast SHOP on the Lot, calculated for any kind of business.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

THOMAS BLOCHER, Assignee.

Jan. 25.
If the House and Lot is not sold, it will be offered for RENT for one year from the 1st of April next.

Valuable Town Property
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on MONDAY the 22d of FEBRUARY, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A House and Lot,

situate on Chambersburg street, in said Borough, and adjoining the Lutheran Church. Attendance will be given and terms made known by

D. HEAGY,

Agent of Mary Heagy.

Jan. 25.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Property, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Millerstown, two miles from the latter place, containing about SIX ACRES, on which there is a comfortable two-story

STONE HOUSE,

four rooms above, and two rooms and a Kitchen below—formerly kept as a Tavern-stand. There is good Stabling and Shed. There is an excellent Orchard of all kinds of Fruit, a good Garden, and a full supply of good water. The land is in fine order.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

JOHN SHEFFER.

Jan. 25.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The Two Story Brick

Dwelling House,

situate in Chambersburg street, and now occupied by Daniel Gilbert, will be sold at Private Sale.

The owner of the said House, the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, has for some time removed from Gettysburg, and therefore is desirous of selling it, and for that purpose has constituted E. R. BUEHLER his Agent.

The Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, if possible.

E. R. BUEHLER, Agent.

Sept. 21.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,
300 do. Golden TWEEED,
600 do. FLANNELS,
500 do. BLANKETS, double width
400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,
200 do. LINSEYS,
200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either at wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON.

Aug. 17.

Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX. The Cheapest and best Medicine in existence! Every person who is subject to Bilious Fever, should purify their blood and system by using a box of the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills!

Persons afflicted with Costiveness, should try the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills. Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pimples on the Face, should try the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Singing in the Ears relieved by the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Head-ache and Giddiness cured by using the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Dyspepsia can be cured by using the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills!

Persons who have taken considerable portions of mercury, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should use freely the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

Persons in want of a Pill that is Purely Vegetable, and is warranted not to contain a particle of mercury, should use the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills!

The genuine for sale by Seth S. Hance, 105 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg, Feb. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1846.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz.: From the fifth day of January, A. D. 1846, to the fourth day of January, A. D. 1847—both days inclusive:

DAVID M'CREARY, ESQ. TREASURER, AND COMMISSIONERS,

In Account with the County of Adams, as follows, to wit:

DR.

DOLLS. CTS.

CR.

To Cash in hands of Treasurer, at last settlement,	3027 72
Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	5098 43
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1846, viz.:	
Borough of Gettysburg,	\$764 69
Do. Quit Rents,	178 00
Cumberland Township,	643 47
Germany	343 76
Berwick	601 68
Huntington	501 39
Latimore	329 31
Hamiltonban	651 94
Liberty	315 20
Hamilton	500 52
Menallen	723 48
Straban	601 34
Franklin	640 63
Conowago	196 11
Tyrone	322 63
Mountjoy	422 87
Mountpleasant	569 82
Reading	552 70
Freedom	237 01
Union	469 84
	<hr/> 9,866 48

To Cash received from John Laydon, for Costs,	30 62
" from Wm. Wright, for Costs,	129 58
" from D. A. Buehler, for rent due for 1845,	16 25
Interest received on M'Kendrick Tax,	24 25
To Cash received from Douglass, for Costs,	45 23
" from Sheriff Schriver, for Boarding,	15 00
" from Bank of Gettysburg,	196 87
" from H. J. Schreiner, for rent for 1845,	13 75
" from Sheriff Schriver, for Jury fines & verd.	46 00
" from sundry persons for additional Tax,	6 99

\$18,493 16

To Outstanding County Tax assessed, to be in hands of following Collectors, to wit:

Years.	Collectors.	Townships.	
1845.	Quintin Armstrong,	Borough of Gettysburg,	\$535 20
1846.	Henry Welty,	Do.	252 54
"	George Guinn,	Cumberland,	283 47
"	Jacob Pitzer,†	Germany,	239 76
"	Jacob Hare,	Berwick,	226 68
"	Jonathan Gauden,†	Huntington,	423 39
"	John Harbolt,†	Latimore,	169 31
"	John Herring,†	Hamiltonban,	459 24
"	John Schriver,	Liberty,	35 20
"	Jacob Baker,	Hamilton,	100 52
"	Daniel Plank,*	Menallen,	111 11
"	Eden Norris,†	Straban,	278 34
"	Ensebius J. Owings,†	Conowago,	335 00
"	George Fidler,†	Tyrone,	125 81
"	Francis Allison,†	Mountjoy,	199 87
"	John Kuhn,	Mountpleasant,	174 82
"	John Carpenter,	Freedom,	60 01
"	Wm. Gitt,†	Union,	77 84

\$4,106 51

By Orders paid out as follows, to wit:

	DOLLS. CTS.
By Auditing Public Accounts,	110 00
Treasurer of Poor-house,	4650 00
Dockets, Books, Stationery and Postage,	74 88
Assessors' Pay,	466 00
Fox, Wolf, and Wild Cat Scalps,	35 64
Public Printing and Blanks,	282 37
Abatement allowed Collectors, 5 per cent.	434 91
Quit Rents paid Geo. Haines up to 1st January, 1846,	14 00
General Juries and Tip Staves' pay,	1065 62
Grand Juries and do.	320 99
Justice and Constables' Fees for committing vagrants,	47 62
Counsel to Commissioners,	30 00
Repairs done to Public Buildings,	392 77
Jailor's Fees for keeping prisoners,	245 68
Wood for Public Buildings,	124 25
D. M'Elroy, Court-cryer's Pay,	67 50
Sheriff's Bills of Court Costs,	920 65
Incidental expenses,	28 68
Peter Diehl, Commissioner's Pay,	142 50
James Cunningham, "	141 00
Joseph Fink, "	138 00
Clerk's Pay,	180 00
Officers of Spring Election,	296 13
Officers of General "	404 58
Wood Sawing for Court-house & Commissioners' Office,	1 41
Coroner's Fees,	98 13
Tax refunded,	12 81
Repairs of Bridges,	219 30
Binding Books,	75 00
B. Schriver, Sheriff, for Summoning Jurors,	78 00
B. Schriver, Sheriff, for conveying prisoners to E. S. Prison,	145 98
Prothonotary, Recorder, and Clerk of Sessions' Fees,	70 55
John H. Reed, in trust for E. State Prison,	144 02
Indexing Docket,	25 00
Medical attendance on prisoners,	23 00
Tuition of poor children, Huntingdon township,	5 13
Note and Interest paid, Bank of Gettysburg,	200 00
Stock in Water Company, Gettysburg,	225 00
Directors of the Poor's Pay,	60 00
Collectors' Fees,	1109 68
Certificates of Constables' Returns,	85 31
Exonerations to Collectors,	238 56
Treasurer's Commission,	220 00
Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents,	4106 81
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	889 94

\$18,493 16

watch their progress with the hope that victory will attend them. I will be glad when I hear that San Luis is ours; I shall learn with joy that the castle of San Juan has fallen; and will exult when the remnants of the Mexican army have been driven behind the ramparts of their ancient capital; and although in her last and final struggle for her rights and her existence, Mexico may discover a spirit worthy of her conquerors—worthy of the chivalry of the old conquerors—although we may see her women in the trenches fighting side by side with their husbands in a last effort to repel the invaders—although we may see her priests in a new vocation, and as bold as to that which they were originally consecrated, with a crucifix in one hand and a sword in the other, smiting the enemies of their country with the right, while they proffer with the left the emblem of salvation to the soldier dying in defence of the liberties of his country—although it may be at the expense of such generous devotion and exalted heroism—a devotion and heroism worthy of the proudest days of her noblest ancestors, I shall still pray for the success of our arms. If this be treason, Mr. Speaker, it is treason against virtue, and not against my country:

The following is a sketch of the debate in the House of Representatives of the U. States on Wednesday, on the Naval Appropriation Bill:

Mr. HOLMES, of N. Y., addressed the House in a speech of great humor and point, the effect of which upon the Administration members was any thing but amiable and conciliatory. He commenced by arraigning Federalism, "Democratic" Federalism, beginning with Reuel Williams, in Maine, and coming on to Judge Taney, of whom he spoke, personally, in terms of the highest respect.

Then he came to the war, and finally to some of the members of the House who have distinguished themselves by their partisan speeches and ultra action.

Mr. CULVER next spoke, and alluded to some of the repudiating States, and remarked that it was a singular spectacle to present to the world of a Government making war upon Mexico because she refused to pay a debt which she was not able to pay, and the fiercest partisans of the war being gentlemen who represented repudiating States—Mississippi, for example.

Mr. ROBERTS, of Miss. here burst forth as from a flame of fire, and said, with a stentorian voice, "tis false sir, 'tis false, Mississippi never repudiated her debts."

Mr. CULVER. Does the gentleman mean to say that I speak falsely?

Mr. ROBERTS. "Yes, sir, 'tis false."

Cries of "order," "order" ran through the Hall, and Mr. CULVER answered that if the charge was denied, he would multiply such witnesses as would make every man believe what he said, which was that stock was issued by the Governor of Mississippi, which was not only not paid, but hawked about in the street and unsalable.

Mr. CULVER soon came to Texas, and commented upon the extraordinary position in which the President has involved the country in regard to Texas.

A member here (Mr. Pillsbury) claimed to represent 60,000 Mexicans occupying the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and yet the President had authorized the establishment of a territorial Government there. Mr. Pillsbury said the gentleman from New York was a much better representative of Mexicans than he was.

Mr. CULVER continued his argument showing that the Texans claimed a country for themselves which, according to the President's own conduct, was regarded as a part of Mexico, though at another time and under other circumstances regarded as a part of Texas.

Mr. SAWYER, of Ohio, said he would reply if he could condescend to,—at which there was a general burst of laughter; and was about charging treachery upon Mr. CULVER because he took some improper part in the admission of a man into the Masonic Lodge.

He was called to order, but Mr. CULVER rejoined that the charge was false from beginning to end, and that he was incapable of doing so mean an act, and could not be persuaded to do it, even with any quantity of sausages for his reward.

The laughter here was long and loud.

On Thursday, personal explanations occupied nearly an hour of the time of the House. Among others, Mr. Sawyer obtained leave to explain, and reiterated certain charges made yesterday by him against Mr. Culver, and pledged himself to prove that he, Mr. Culver, had endeavored, improperly, to obtain from Masonic Lodges their secrets, for publication. Mr. Culver pronounced the statement false, and said he was hard to fence into a fight, but if now compelled, he should insist upon his right, as the challenged party, to make choice of his own weapons.

"Bologna Sausages," by the cord, stared every member in the face, and the laughter was long and loud.

The Heroine of Tampico.—The ladies of New Orleans have a subscription on foot, for procuring a magnificent service of plate to be presented to the accomplished and heroic Mrs. Chase, of Tampico, who at the peril of her life, and under the most trying circumstances, delivered into the hands of the United States the city of Tampico—the Key of Mexico—a place the taking of which would probably have cost our Government the loss of many lives, and no trifling sum of money.

Candidate for the Presidency.—The Pittsburg American publishes a call for a meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig citizens, friendly to the nomination of the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, for President of the United States. It is signed by over four hundred names, including says the American, nearly all the prominent Whig names of that city.

From the United States Gazette.

Gen. Taylor & the Administration.

In the New York Express of yesterday was published a letter from Major General Taylor to a personal friend in New York, which shows conclusively, for no man in the nation will dare to contradict its statements, that the old soldier, who not only never lost a battle, but has gained five, has been badly treated by the President. After recounting his difficulties in obtaining means of transportation, and the necessity he had been under of collecting a train of mules and their attendants in the enemy's country, he speaks of his march to Monterey. "Of what occurred there he does not speak, except to refer to the official bulletins, and passes at once to the Government at Washington. How they have treated him will best appear from a perusal of the impression made by their letters on himself, described in his own simple and admirable language:—

"I do not believe," says he, "the authorities at Washington are at all satisfied with my conduct in regard to the terms of the capitulation entered into with the Mexican commander, which you no doubt have seen, as they have been made public through the official organ, and copied into various other newspapers. I have this moment received an answer (to my despatch announcing the surrender of Monterey, and the circumstances attending the same,) from the Secretary of War, stating that 'it was regretted by the President that it was not deemed advisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican commander, in regard to giving up the city'—adding that 'the circumstances which dictated, no doubt justified the change.'"

Although the terms of capitulation may be considered too liberal on our part by the President and his advisers, as well as by many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion on the matter,) yet on due reflection, I see nothing to induce me to regret the course I pursued. The proposition of Gen. Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our Government had proposed to his to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew was the case without knowing the result) which was then under consideration by the proper authorities, and which he (Gen. Ampudia) had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace. If so, I considered the further effusion of blood not only unnecessary, but improper. Their force was also considerably larger than ours; and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had they been disposed to do so, could any night have abandoned the city, at once entered the mountain passes, and effect their retreat, do what we could! Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should, in all probability, have lost fifty or one hundred men in killed, besides the wounded—which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to. Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification, a short distance from the city, which, if carried with the bayonet, must have been taken at great sacrifice of life; and, with our limited train of heavy or battering artillery, it would have required twenty or twenty-five days to take it by regular approaches.

"That they should have surrendered a place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified under the direction of skillful engineers—their works garnished with forty-two pieces of artillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7000 regular and 2000 irregular troops, in addition to some thousand citizens, capable of, (and no doubt actually,) bearing arms, and aiding in its defence—to an opposing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light train of artillery—is among the unaccountable occurrences of the times."

He has experienced the ill-treatment that has been the ruin of Generals before to-day. The Department at Washington, with its idle and incompetent officials, has scrutinized with jealous eyes all his movements, and forgotten only to take into their consideration the difficulties of Gen. Taylor's position, which they could or would not appreciate. It is true that the surrender of Ampudia with his force can not be accounted for, except that, unlike Mr. Polk and his cabinet, the Mexican appreciated the American General.

Gen. Taylor declares himself opposed to carrying on operations beyond Saltillo. It is next to impracticable, he thinks, to do so, and expresses his opinion that the Government should extend a cordon westward to the Pacific and keep possession of what it had conquered, together with Tampico, against which he then proposed a movement. He says that without a reinforcement of from 15 to 20,000 volunteers, he does not think it advisable to move beyond Saltillo, which itself is 200 miles from the depots on the Rio Grande, the cost of transportation along the route to which, he says, would be enormous.

To move to San Luis de Potosi he has informed the Government, 20,000 men would be needed; the city he estimates

to have a population of 60,000, and besides the citizens, able to sustain an army of 50,000.

By the armistice he thought the Government of the United States had lost nothing, for the first wagon with supplies reached him on the second of November, and with it a letter from Washington, acknowledging the Capture of Monterey. He could bring with him by "raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting every pack-mule and other means of transportation, only 80,000 rations (fifteen days provisions) the army being, to do this, compelled to leave behind camp equipage, things necessary for health and comfort," every thing, in fact, except a moderate supply of ammunition. The old veteran continues "I moved in such a way, and with such limited means, that, had I not succeeded, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse. I did so to sustain the Administration."

Gen. Taylor states that of the two regiments of mounted men who left Kentucky and Tennessee in June, one had but just reached Camargo, and the other had not yet arrived at Matamoros. So much of their time will have been consumed in marching thither and to obtain the rest required by their horses, that they can be of little use in Mexico. He concludes, "The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficulties with which I have had to contend."

What will be said to this letter, this plain soldier's story, by the fault-finding legislators, who have become so notorious throughout the nation for a recent display in Congress? Is not this another evidence of the moral and mental incapacity of an administration, wicked enough to seek to foist its blunders upon a veteran soldier whose victories delayed its disgrace, and weak enough to believe the American people could be deceived by it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—Twelve or fifteen Houses Destroyed.—A slip from the office of the Metropolis, dated at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, announces that a fire broke out at 9 o'clock, on that evening, in the rear of Wm. G. Mick & Son's auction store, on Paint street, and in less than an hour and a half the whole block known as Hollow's Row was level with the ground. The buildings were mostly small frames, and had been standing for a number of years.

The following, we believe, is a correct list of the buildings destroyed: McDougal's dry goods store, Hanley's dry goods store, Mick's auction room, Korn's grocery, Scully's grocery, Kerner's saddler shop, Baker's cabinet shop, Brockman's grocery store, McCollister's meat shop, Chapman's grocery, Braden's grocery, End's bakery, and several other small buildings. Most of these houses were also occupied by the families of the owners of the shops and stores. Several of the owners were insured.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—One Hundred Buildings Burned.—A dreadful fire broke out in Boston, last week. It commenced in the Bowling Saloon attached to the Neptune House, and owing to a strong westerly wind, one of the most extensive conflagrations ensued which has been known there for many years. Nearly all of the buildings destroyed were of wood, mostly work-shops and stables, though some tenements were burned, and about seventy families were rendered houseless. On most of the buildings and stock there was but little insurance.

DISASTERS TO FLAT BOATS.—Sixteen Lives Lost.—The steamboat Ben Franklin, which arrived at Cincinnati Wednesday last, from New Orleans, brings particulars of more disasters. At the head of Montgomery Bar, a little below Helena, Ark., she fell in with a Cincinnati flat boat, belonging to Mr. Patterson, which was sunk to the roof. She also took in, on her passage up, the crews of four different flat boats, lost in the late storm; they report the loss of many boats between Memphis and Plum Point. Mrs. Charles Smith, who took passage on the Ben Franklin at Raleigh, states that two coal-boats sunk at the mouth of the Wabash river; the crew, consisting of thirteen men, succeeded in reaching an island near which they were wrecked; but it being covered with water, they were compelled to seek refuge on the trees, but the cold being intense, one of the number was only left to relate the sad fate of his comrades, the remaining twelve having perished before assistance was rendered. Five miles above the mouth of the Wabash another boat and crew, five in number, were also lost.

The Punishment of Death in Ohio.—A bill has been reported by a select committee of the House of the Ohio Legislature to amend the laws of that State so as to dispense with the punishment of death in all cases. It proposes to substitute imprisonment for life for all cases of murder in the first degree, in which are included deliberate and premeditated murder, and killing in the perpetration of the crimes of arson, robbery and rape. The prisoner to be kept from all intercourse with others, not being permitted to see or converse with any persons other than the officers of the prison. Murder in the second degree, without malice or deliberation, to be punished with from ten to twenty years' imprisonment, subject to the rules and discipline of the penitentiary, and so on, down to the lesser degree of killing.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 1, 1847.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for a copy of his speech on the Mexican War, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 24th Jan.

The attention of persons who may desire any thing in the Iron Railing line, is called to the advertisement of Mr. Woon, of Philadelphia, in our paper to-day. His establishment is said to be a very superior one.

The letter from Gen. Taylor, an extract from which we give to-day, has occasioned quite an emotion at Washington—and the friends of the Administration feel very sore under it. They intimate, however, that the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Taylor, when published, will show that there is no just foundation for the complaints made against the Administration by Gen. Taylor. We shall see. The letter is said to have been addressed to Gen. Gaines, and published by his permission. We presume Gen. Taylor never intended it for publication.

Peace Resolutions.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a series of Resolutions, proposing the withdrawal of the Army to the Rio Grande, the continuation of the Blockade, and the continued possession of the ports now controlled by the United States. The resolutions were read, and a scene of confusion ensued that occupied the attention of the House more than an hour. The House finally refused, 152 to 28, to suspend the rules.

The resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Cilley, of N. H. to withdraw our army to the Rio Grande, came up for consideration on Wednesday. Mr. C. explained that his object was to withdraw our army to some place in the U. States, send to it all the force we could raise, organize and equip it completely, perfect its discipline, and then make a powerful descent with it upon Mexico. The way in which we were now prosecuting the war was worse than useless. We were sending the Army to Mexico, in detail, where they were falling victims to disease, without having strength enough to do any effective service. The resolution was then laid on the table by an unanimous vote.

Lieutenant General.—Mr. Benton.

On Monday last, in the Senate, Col. Benton made a personal explanation in regard to the Lieutenant Generalship. The House was crowded to suffocation, and he was listened to with great attention. He said that he was the man whom the President had intended for the Lieutenant General—that he had been a Colonel in the Army in 1812—and of course could not be a mere "civilian"—that Gen. Jackson had at one time offered him the same office—that the President had offered him the mission to France, which he would not accept—that if he had been appointed, he would have held out the olive branch to the one party in Mexico, and made war on the other, until it should have been willing to treat. His statement commanded respectful attention.

Treasury Note Bill.

On Wednesday last, the bill authorizing the President to borrow or issue Treasury Notes to the amount of TWENTY EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, passed the Senate of the U. States, 42 to 2, and is now a law of the land.

Slavery.

On Tuesday last, resolutions passed the House of Representatives of this State unanimously, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will accrue to the Union, from the existing war with Mexico, unless as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

Louisiana Senator.

On the 19th Jan. the Legislature of Louisiana elected the Hon. PIERRE SOULE U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Barrow. The vote was Soule (loco) 59; Bordelon (whig) 52; scattering 2.

Specie.

The Steamer Hibernia brought over from Liverpool about Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in Specie!

The way the Money goes!

Fifteen vessels have been chartered at New Orleans by Government, for three months, to go to the Gulf of Mexico, at from \$15,000 to \$22,000 a piece, which will make the round sum of from \$225 to \$330,000 for three months' service!

Ireland.

The condition of this distressed country appears not to be improved at all. Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of Death in various parts of the country. Immense numbers of poor half-starved creatures find their way across the channel, and beg, and exist as best they can by appeals to the feelings of the inhabitants in the great towns of England. There is also great suffering in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; and the suffering population is estimated at 100,000.

The Whigs of Lancaster and Chester counties have chosen delegates to the State Convention favorable to Gen. Irvin.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

GREAT RISE OF PRODUCE.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday. The news brought by her of a political character is quite uninteresting; but in reference to the markets, highly important.—There has been a considerable rise in cotton and all kinds of breadstuffs, in England; and the news has had quite an effect upon prices in this country. The advance in the value of Flour at Baltimore, occasioned by the news, is full one dollar per barrel. Wheats have advanced 25 cents per bushel on previous prices, and Corn 15 cents per bushel. The high price of Flour, Indian Corn and Cotton, our great staples, remarks the Baltimore American, must give a powerful impulse to trade, and turn the current of specie to this side of the Atlantic. This favorable tendency is particularly fortunate just now when the expenses of the war and the operation of the Sub-Treasury affect so materially the basis of our currency. A scarcity of money, which, under ordinary circumstances, would severely afflict the country at this time, is now, by the course of trade, rendered altogether improbable.

Another result may be looked for. The demand for our products abroad, and the high prices which they command, will naturally cause a large increase of importations. The Treasury will derive benefit from this; and the present Tariff will be aided by the circumstance beyond its real merits as a revenue measure.

The effect which this condition of things may have upon our domestic manufacturing interest remains yet to be seen. The supplies of foreign iron under the new Tariff have been considerable. We have to expect still larger importations; yet the demand abroad for railway purposes may keep the prices high enough to afford remuneration for the home manufacturer. An increased duty for revenue on this article, and on others which have suffered by the reduction of the Tariff of 1842, would add largely to the resources of the Treasury. If the financial affairs of the country are not now placed upon a sound and substantial basis, the fault will be with the Government itself—certainly not with the circumstances of the times.

From the Army.

It is stated that the division under Gen. Wool made extraordinary despatch in the movement to join Gen. Worth at Saltillo—marching in one day 40 miles. It is generally believed that the enemy meditated an attack upon our forces in that city, but was deterred from striking the blow by the rapid concentration of our troops. Gen. Butler has also joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo, making our army there 4,000 strong.

From Mexico.

A late arrival from Havana mentions that the Congress of Mexico was in secret session debating upon the measures necessary to be taken in the present state of affairs. An express had been received from Santa Anna demanding eight millions of money; otherwise, he said, the country was lost. It was understood that the confiscation of the Church property was contemplated, in order to procure funds for the war.—The clergy were, of course, violently opposed to this measure, and were threatening excommunication against the Government, Congress, and the Army, if it was carried into effect.

Santa Anna's Army.

Mr. Gillespie, of the Texan Rangers, who has been for some time past a prisoner at San Luis de Potosi, has been released by Santa Anna, with other prisoners. He speaks in high terms of their treatment by the Mexicans. He says the Mexican army at San Luis de Potosi numbers 27,000 men, with an auxiliary force of 10,000 in the vicinity. This large force was under constant drill, and many foreign officers were said to be engaged in the service. Great enthusiasm and the most perfect subordination prevailed in the Mexican lines.

Godley's Lady's Book, for February, has been received. It has two beautiful Mezzotints—one of them a National picture—the other the first Mezzotint Fashion Plate ever executed in this country. Besides these, there is a portrait of Mrs. Elliot, a gifted writer, and Model Cottages, Knitting, &c. There are 12 extra pages in the number.

Graham's Magazine is also on our table. It likewise contains 12 extra pages. Its embellishments are "The Gleaner," a splendid stipple engraving—Herd of Bisons and Elks—and Paris Fashions. The number is beautifully executed as usual.

The Columbia Magazine has also been received—filled with its usual interesting articles, and handsomely embellished with a plate of the Paris Fashions. There are two other engravings noticed as being in the number—but our copy did not contain them, owing probably to oversight.

Iowa Senators.

The Legislature of Iowa have not elected U. S. Senators. The Senate, which has a majority of Locofocos, refused to meet the House of Representatives in Convention for the purpose, as the Whigs have a majority on joint ballot.—Whether they will reconsider their act or not, we cannot say—if they do not, this new State will be without U. S. Senators for two years, as the next session of the Legislature will not be held until November, 1848.

The Virginia Volunteers sailed last week from Old Point Comfort for the seat of war in Mexico.

A Mexican Statement.

Gen. Ampudia, in his account of the battle of Monterey, says that he had but 465 killed, wounded and missing; whilst he inflicted upon us a destruction of 1124 killed, 1080 wounded, and more than 1000 missing!

Gen. Scott, at the last account, had reached the seat of war, and was well received by the troops.

COLLEGE CIRCULAR.

The Faculty of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, deem it proper to make the following statements, with the view of removing errors under which you may have labored, and putting you in possession of information which you ought to have.

A large number of the Students have left our Institution, and exaggerated statements have been published, growing out of a disease which has appeared in this vicinity. How far the departure of these young men, and the accounts in the newspapers, are justified, the following facts, attested by the Physicians in attendance, may determine.

1st. The Borough of Gettysburg, than which there is no more healthy location in the United States, has, during the present season, enjoyed, and is up to this time enjoying, a degree of exemption from disease which could hardly be surpassed. There is but little sickness, and none of a malignant character, prevailing amongst its citizens.

2d. The Edifice of Pennsylvania College, which has had an average of about eighty occupants during the present session, has been unusually healthy, not a single case of alarming sickness having occurred in it, and particularly no case of typhus fever.

3d. The Edifice of the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, situated half a mile from the College, in which College students designed for the Gospel Ministry are permitted to board, has suffered for some weeks past from a fever of a typhoid or typhus type, which has been fatal to three young gentlemen who were members of College classes, and one Theological Student.

4th. Although the Professors, a considerable number of young men from the College, and servants, rendered services to the sick at the Seminary, and were with them constantly by day and night, no one has contracted the disease; nor has it been communicated to any one in the town, although the sick from the Seminary have in some instances been removed into it.

In this state of things, the Faculty, when solicited by the Students to do so, deemed it improper to suspend the exercises of the College, and though they have permitted Students to return home, whose parents and guardians desired it, they believed, and they have the concurrence of the Medical attendants, that it was not necessary for their safety to leave the College.

Finally—they would state, that the sickness in the Theological Seminary has been arrested, and no new case having occurred for some weeks, and those who remain sick are considered out of danger and convalescent, with a single exception.

The immediate return of those who have withdrawn, may therefore be considered perfectly safe.

In behalf of the Faculty,

C. P. KRAUTH,

President of Pennsylvania College.

GETTYSBURG, January 27th, 1847.

WE, the undersigned, Physicians resident in Gettysburg, and who were in attendance on the sick at the Theological Seminary, testify to the correctness of the above statements of the Faculty of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

JOHN COX, M. D.

C. N. BERLICHY, M. D.

D. HORNER, M. D.

There is nothing later from the Army.

The Hon. JACOB W. MILLER (whig) was, on Thursday last, re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey—receiving 49 votes—Garret D. Wall (loco) 23.

Sabbath Convention.

A convention is called to meet at Carlisle on the 17th inst. of citizens of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and York counties, to consult how the better observance of the Sabbath can be promoted.

The State Temperance Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week, it is said, was numerously attended, and its proceedings conducted with much zeal and ability. Gen. Abbot Greene presided; Wm. V. Paxton, Esq. of this place, was one of the Vice-Presidents. Among the resolutions passed was one asking the Legislature to pass a law giving the people to decide by ballot whether intoxicating drinks shall be sold or not. This resolution was laid before the House on Friday by the Speaker.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge, at Harrisburg, was passed over by a train of cars, on Thursday evening last, for the first time since December, 1844, when the former structure was destroyed by fire. The cars were laden with produce.

The trial of John Haggerty, at Lancaster, for the murder of Melchior Fordney and Catherine Tripple, was concluded on Thursday, and the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on Thursday, refused, 190 to 47, to appropriate \$20,000 for the volunteers from that State. The regiment from that State is to embark this week for Mexico.

Pauperism is making frightful progress in Belgium. Out of the four millions of inhabitants, it is said that the number of poor persons inscribed on the registers of the charitable institutions is from 700,000 to 800,000!

Twenty stores and dwellings were burnt in Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday night last.

The New York Evangelist speaks of the contributions to the New York regiment by friends of "bibles and bowie knives."—and then exclaims:—"The word of life and the weapons of death, the implements of destruction and the means of salvation. What a strange incongruity! What a mixture of piety and depravity! What a spectacle for angels to contemplate and good men to behold! *Bowie knives and Bibles.*"

The Cumberland Civilian records an accident of a frightful character at Lonaconing, on Thursday week, which resulted in the instantaneous death of Mr. John Barratt, Assistant Engineer of the Iron Works at that place. Mr. B. had entered the cylinder of the engine to clean out the flues. After remaining in some time the usual signal was given by steam for him to come out. Whether he heard the signal or not, is not known; but the steam being high the engine was put in motion, and he was instantly crushed to atoms.

An immense iceberg lately floated into the harbor of Eastport, Me., dashing to pieces several vessels lying at the wharves; it is supposed to have been blown from the Arctic sea in the late gales.

The Ohio papers state that the President has decided not to appoint a Brigadier General in place of General Hamer, deceased, as the Ohio volunteers have only a few months more to serve.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	5	57	to	6	00
Wheat,	-	-	1	16	to	1	29
Rye,	-	-	70	to	75		
Corn,	-	-	52	to	56		
Oats,	-	-	38	to	40		
Beef Cattle,	-	-	4	25	to	6	00

watch their progress with the hope that victory will attend them. I will be glad when I hear that San Luis is ours; I shall learn with joy that the castle of San Juan has fallen; and will exult when the remnants of the Mexican army has been driven behind the ramparts of their ancient capital, and the struggle for their existence, Mexico may discover a spirit worthy of her ancestry—worthy of the chivalry of the old conquerors—although we may see her women in the trenches fighting side by side with their husbands in a last effort to repel the invaders—although we may see her priests in a new vocation, and as holy as that to which they were originally consecrated, with a crucifix in one hand and a sword in the other, smiting the enemies of their country with the right while they profess with the left the emblem of salvation to the soldier dying in defence of the liberties of his country—although it may be at the expense of such generous devotion and exalted heroism—a devotion and heroism worthy of the proudest days of her noblest ancestors, I shall still pray for the success of our arms. If this be treason, Mr. Speaker, it is treason against virtue, and not against my country."

The following is a sketch of the debate in the House of Representatives of the U. States on Wednesday, on the Naval Appropriation Bill:

Mr. Holmes, of N. Y., addressed the House in a speech of great humor and point, the effect of which upon the Administration members was any thing but amiable and conciliatory. He commenced by arraigning Federalism, "Democratic" Federalism, beginning with Ruel Williams, in Maine, and coming on to Judge Taney, of whom he spoke, personally, in terms of the highest respect. Then he came to the war, and finally to some of the members of the House who have distinguished themselves by their partisan speeches and ultra-action. Mr. Culver next spoke, and alluded to some of the repudiating States, and remarked that it was a singular spectacle to present to the world of a Government making war upon Mexico, because she refused to pay a debt which she was not able to pay, and the fiercest partisans of the war being gentlemen who represented repudiating States—Mississippi, for example.

Mr. Roberts, of Miss. here burst forth in a storm of fire, and said, with a stentorian voice, "is false sir, 'tis false, Mississippi never repudiated her debts." Mr. Culver. Does the gentleman mean to say that I speak falsely? Mr. Roberts. "Yes, sir, 'tis false." Cries of "order," "order" ran through the Hall, and Mr. Culver answered that if the charge was denied, he would multiply such witnesses as would make every man believe what he said, which was that stock was issued by the Governor of Mississippi, which was not only not paid, but hawked about in the street and unsalable.

Mr. Culver soon came to Texas, and commented upon the extraordinary position in which the President has involved the country in regard to Texas.

A member here (Mr. Pillsbury) claimed to represent 60,000 Mexicans occupying the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and yet the President had authorized the establishment of a territorial Government there. Mr. Pillsbury said the gentleman from New York was a much better representative of Mexicans than he was.

Mr. Culver continued his argument showing that the Texans claimed a country for themselves which, according to the President's own conduct, was regarded as a part of Mexico, though at another time and under other circumstances regarded as a part of Texas.

Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, said he would reply if he could consent to, at which there was a general burst of laughter, and was about charging treachery upon Mr. Culver because he took some improper part in the admission of a man into the Masonic Lodge.

He was called to order, but Mr. Culver rejoined that the charge was false from beginning to end, and that he was incapable of doing so mean an act, and could not be persuaded to do it, even with any quantity of sausages for his reward.

The laughter here was long and loud. On Thursday, personal explanations occupied nearly an hour of the time of the House. Among others, Mr. Sawyer obtained leave to explain, and reiterated certain charges made yesterday by him against Mr. Culver, and pledged himself to prove that he, Mr. Culver, had endeavored, improperly, to obtain from Masonic Lodges their secrets, for publication. Mr. Culver pronounced the

statement false, and said he was hard to fence into a fight, but if now compelled, he should insist upon his right, as the challenged party, to make choice of his own weapons.

["Bologna Sausages," by the cord, stared every member in the face, and the laughter was long and loud.]

The Heroine of Tampico.—The ladies of New Orleans have a subscription on foot, for procuring a magnificent service of plate to be presented to the accomplished and heroic Mrs. Chase, of Tampico, who at the peril of her life, and under the most trying circumstances, delivered into the hands of the United States the city of Tampico—the Key of Mexico—a place the taking of which would probably have cost our Government the loss of many lives, and no trifling sum of money.

Candidate for the Presidency.—The Pittsburg American publishes a call for a meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig citizens, friendly to the nomination of the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, for President of the United States. It is signed by over four hundred names, including says the American, nearly all the prominent Whig names of that city.

Gen. Taylor & the Administration.

In the New York Express of yesterday was published a letter from Major General Taylor to a personal friend in New York, which shows conclusively, for no man in the nation will dare to contradict its statements, that the old soldier, who not only never lost a battle, but has gained five, has been badly treated by the President. After recounting his difficulties in obtaining means of transportation, and the necessity he had been under of collecting a train of mules and their attendants in the enemy's country, he speaks of his march to Monterey. Of what occurred there he does not speak, except to refer to the official bulletins, and passes at once to the Government at Washington. How they have treated him will best appear from a perusal of the impression made by their letters on himself, described in his own simple and admirable language:—

"I do not believe," says he, "the authorities at Washington are at all satisfied with my conduct in regard to the terms of the capitulation entered into with the Mexican commander, which you no doubt have seen, as they have been made public through the official organ, and copied into various other newspapers. I have this moment received an answer (to my despatch announcing the surrender of Monterey, and the circumstances attending the same,) from the Secretary of War, stating that 'it was regretted by the President that it was

not deemed advisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican commander, in regard to giving up the city,'—adding that 'the circumstances which dictated, no doubt justified the change.'—Although the terms of capitulation may be considered too liberal on our part by the President and his advisers, as well as by many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion on the matter,) yet on due reflection, I see nothing to induce me to regret the course I pursued. The proposition of Gen. Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our Government had proposed to his to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, (which I know was the case without knowing the result) which was then under consideration by the proper authorities, and which he (Gen. Ampudia) had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace. If I considered the further effusion of blood not only unnecessary, but improper, their force was also considerably larger than ours; and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had they been disposed to do so, could any night have abandoned the city, at once entered the mountain passes, and effect their retreat, do what we could. Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should, in all probability, have lost fifty or one hundred men in killed, besides the wounded—which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to. Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification, a short distance from the city, which if carried with the bayonet, must have been taken at great sacrifice of life, and with our limited train of heavy or battering artillery, it would have required twenty or twenty-five days to take it by regular approaches.

"That they should have surrendered a place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified under the direction of skillful engineers—their works garnished with forty-two pieces of artillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7000 regular and 2000 irregular troops, in addition to some thousand citizens, capable of, (and no doubt actually) bearing arms, and aiding in its defence—to an opposing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light train of artillery—is among the unaccountable occurrences of the times."

He has experienced the ill-treatment that has been the ruin of Generals before to-day. The Department at Washington, with its idle and incompetent officials, has scrutinized with jealous eyes all his movements, and forgotten only to take into their consideration the difficulties of Gen. Taylor's position, which they could or would not appreciate. It is true that the surrender of Ampudia with his force can not be accounted for, except that, unlike Mr. Polk and his cabinet, the Mexican appreciated the American General. Gen. Taylor declares himself opposed to carrying on operations beyond Saltillo. It is next to impracticable, he thinks, to do so, and expresses his opinion that the Government should extend a cordon westward to the Pacific and keep possession of what it had conquered, together with Tampico, against which he then proposed a movement. He says that without a reinforcement of from 15 to 20,000 volunteers, he does not think it advisable to move beyond Saltillo, which itself is 200 miles from the depots on the Rio Grande, the cost of transportation along the route to which, he says, would be enormous.

To move to San Luis de Potosi he has informed the Government, 20,000 men would be needed; the city he estimates to have a population of 60,000, and besides the citizens, able to sustain an army of 60,000.

By the armistice he thought the Government of the United States had lost nothing for the first season with supplies reached him on the second of November, and with it a letter from Washington, acknowledging the Capture of Monterey. He could bring with him by raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting every pack-mule and other means of transportation, only 80,000 rations (fifteen days provisions) the army being to do this, compelled to leave behind camp equipment, things necessary for health and comfort, every thing, in fact, except a moderate supply of ammunition. The old veteran continues "I moved in such a way, and with such limited means, that had I not succeeded, I should not doubt have been severely reprimanded, if not worse." I did so to sustain the Administration."

Gen. Taylor states that of the two regiments of mounted men who left Kentucky and Tennessee in June, one had but just reached Camargo, and the other had not yet arrived at Matamoros. So much of their time will have been consumed in marching thither and to obtain the rest required by their horses, that they can be of little use in Mexico. He concludes,—"The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficulties with which I have had to contend."

What will be said to this letter, this plain soldier's story, by the fault-finding legislators who have become so notorious throughout the nation for a recent display in Congress? Is not this another evidence of the moral and mental incapacity of an administration, wicked enough to seek to foist its blunders upon a veteran soldier whose victories delayed its disgrace, and weak enough to believe the American people could be deceived by it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—*Twelve or Fifteen Houses Destroyed.*—A ship from the office of the Metropolis, dated at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, announces that a fire broke out at 9 o'clock, that evening, in the rear of Wm. G. Mick & Son's auction store, on Paint street, and in less than an hour and a half the whole block known as Hollow's Row was level with the ground. The buildings were mostly small frames, and had been standing for a number of years.

The following, we believe, is a correct list of the buildings destroyed: McDougall's dry goods store, Hunley's dry goods store, Mick's auction room, Korn's grocery, Scully's grocery, Kemery's saddle shop, Baker's cabinet shop, Brockman's grocery store, McCollister's meat shop, Chapman's grocery, Braden's grocery, End's bakery, and several other small buildings. Most of these houses were also occupied by the families of the owners of the shops and stores. Several of the owners were insured.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—*One Hundred Buildings Burned.*—A dreadful fire broke out in Boston, last week. It commenced in the Bowling Saloon attached to the Neptune House, and owing to a strong westerly wind, one of the most extensive conflagrations ensued which has been known there for many years. Nearly all of the buildings destroyed were of wood, mostly work-shops and stables, though some tenements were burned, and about seventy families were rendered homeless. On most of the buildings and stock there was but little insurance.

DISASTERS TO FLAT BOATS.—*Sixteen Lives Lost.*—The steamboat Ben Franklin, which arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday last, from New Orleans, brings particulars of more disasters. At the head of Montgomery Bar, a little below Helena, Ark., she fell in with a Cincinnati flat boat, belonging to Mr. Patterson, which was sunk to the roof. She also took in, on her passage up, the crews of four different flat boats, lost in the late storm; they report the loss of many boats between Memphis and Plum Point. Mrs. Charles Smith, who took passage on the Ben Franklin at Raleigh, states that two coal-boats sunk at the mouth of the Wabash river; the crew, consisting of thirteen men, succeeded in reaching an island near which they were wrecked; but it being covered with water, they were compelled to seek refuge on the trees, but the cold being intense, one of the number was only left to relate the sad fate of his comrades, the remaining twelve having perished before assistance was rendered. Five miles above the mouth of the Wabash another boat and crew, five in number, were also lost.

The Punishment of Death in Ohio.—A bill has been reported by a select committee of the House of the Ohio Legislature to amend the laws of that State so as to dispense with the punishment of death in all cases. It proposes to substitute imprisonment for life for all cases of murder in the first degree, in which are included deliberate and premeditated murder, and killing in the perpetration of the crimes of arson, robbery and rape. The prisoner to be kept from all intercourse with others, not being permitted to see or converse with any persons other than the officers of the prison. Murder in the second degree, without malice or deliberation, to be punished with from ten to twenty years' imprisonment, subject to the rules and discipline of the penitentiary, and so on, down to the lesser degree of killing.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 1, 1847.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, for a copy of his speech on the Mexican War, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th Jan.

The attention of persons who may desire any thing in the Iron Railing line, is called to the advertisement of Mr. Woon, of Philadelphia, in our paper to-day. His establishment is said to be a very superior one.

The letter from Gen. Taylor, an extract from which we give to-day, has occasioned quite an emotion at Washington—and the friends of the Administration feel very sore under it. They intimate, however, that the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Taylor, when published, will show that there is no just foundation for the complaints made against the Administration by Gen. Taylor. We shall see. The letter is said to have been addressed to Gen. Gaines, and published by his permission. We presume Gen. Taylor never intended it for publication.

Peace Resolutions. On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a series of Resolutions, proposing the withdrawal of the Army to the Rio Grande, the confinement of the Blockade, and the continued possession of the ports now controlled by the United States. The resolutions were read, and a scene of confusion ensued that occupied the attention of the House more than an hour. The House finally refused, 162 to 29, to suspend the rules.

The resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Cilley, of N. H. to withdraw our army to the Rio Grande, came up for consideration on Wednesday. Mr. C. explained that his object was to withdraw our army to some place in the U. States, send to it all the force we could raise, organize and equip it completely, perfect its discipline, and then make a powerful descent with it upon Mexico. The way in which we were now prosecuting the war was worse than useless. We were sending the Army to Mexico, in detail, where they were falling victims to disease, without having strength enough to do any effective service. The resolution was then laid on the table by an unanimous vote.

Lieutenant General—Mr. Benton. On Monday last, in the Senate, Col. Benton made a personal explanation, in regard to the Lieutenant Generalship. The House was crowded to suffocation, and he was listened to with great attention. He said that he was the man whom the President had intended for the Lieutenant General—that he had been a Colonel in the Army in 1842—and of course could not be a mere "civilian"—that Gen. Jackson had at one time offered him the same office—that the President had offered him the mission to France, which he would not accept—that if he had been appointed, he would have held out the olive branch to the one party in Mexico, and made war on the other, until it should have been willing to treat. His statement commanded respectful attention.

Treasury Note Bill. On Wednesday last, the bill authorizing the President to borrow or issue Treasury Notes to the amount of TWENTY EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, passed the Senate of the U. States, 42 to 2, and is now a law of the land.

Slavery. On Tuesday last, resolutions passed the House of Representatives of this State unanimously, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will accrue to the Union, from the existing war with Mexico, unless as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

Louisiana Senator. On the 10th Jan. the Legislature of Louisiana elected the Hon. PIERRE SOULE U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Barrow. The vote was Soule (loco) 59, Bordelon (whig) 52, scattering 2.

Specie. The Steamer Hibernia brought over from Liverpool about Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in Specie.

The way the Money goes! Fifteen vessels have been chartered at New Orleans by Government, for three months, to go to the Gulf of Mexico, at from \$14,000 to \$22,000 a piece, which will make the round sum of \$225 to \$330,000 for three months service!

Ireland. The condition of this distressed country appears not to be improved at all. Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of Death in various parts of the country. Immense numbers of poor half starved creatures beg their way across the channels and beg and exist as best they can by appeals to the feelings of the inhabitants in the great towns of England. There is also great suffering in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and the suffering population is estimated at 1,000,000.

The Whigs of Lancaster and Chester counties have chosen delegates to the State Convention favorable to Gen. Taylor.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

GREAT RISE OF PRODUCE

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday. The news brought by her of a political character is quite uninteresting, but in reference to the markets, highly important. There has been a considerable rise in cotton and all kinds of breadstuffs in England; and the news has had quite an effect upon prices in this country. The advance in the value of Flour at Baltimore, occasioned by the news, is full one dollar per barrel—Wheat—has advanced 25 cents per bushel on previous prices, and Corn 15 cents per bushel. The high price of Flour, Indian Corn and Cotton, our great staples, remarks the Baltimore American, must give a powerful impulse to trade, and turn the current of specie to this side of the Atlantic. This favorable tendency is particularly fortunate just now when the expenses of the war and the operation of the Sub-Treasury affect so materially the basis of our currency. A scarcity of money, which, under ordinary circumstances, would severely afflict the country at this time, is now, by the course of trade, rendered altogether improbable.

Another result may be looked for. The demand for our products abroad, and the high prices which they command, will naturally cause a large increase of importations. The Treasury will derive benefit from this, and the present Tariff will be aided by the circumstance beyond its real merits as a revenue measure. The effect which this condition of things may have upon our domestic manufacturing interest remains yet to be seen. The supplies of foreign iron under the new Tariff have been considerable. We have to expect still larger importations; yet the demand abroad for railway purposes may keep the prices high enough to afford remuneration for the home manufacturer. An increased duty for revenue on this article, and on others which have suffered by the reduction of the Tariff of 1842, would add largely to the resources of the Treasury. If the financial affairs of the country are not now placed upon a sound and substantial basis, the fault will be with the Government itself—certainly not with the circumstances of the times.

From the Army. It is stated that the division under Gen. Wool made extraordinary despatch in the movement to join Gen. Worth at Saltillo—marching in one day 40 miles. It is generally believed that the enemy meditated an attack upon our forces in that city, but was deterred from striking the blow by the rapid concentration of our troops. Gen. Butler has also joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo, making our army there 4,000 strong.

From Mexico. A late arrival from Havana mentions that the Congress of Mexico was in secret session debating upon the measures necessary to be taken in the present state of affairs. An express had been received from Santa Anna demanding eight millions of money; otherwise, he said, the country was lost. It was understood that the confiscation of the Church property was contemplated, in order to procure funds for the war. The clergy were, of course, violently opposed to this measure, and were threatening excommunication against the Government, Congress, and the Army, if it was carried into effect.

Santa Anna's Army. Mr. Gillespie, of the Texan Rangers, who has been for some time past a prisoner at San Luis de Potosi, has been released by Santa Anna, with other prisoners. He speaks in high terms of their treatment by the Mexicans. He says the Mexican army at San Luis de Potosi numbers 27,000 men, with an auxiliary force of 10,000 in the vicinity. This large force was under constant drill, and many foreign officers were said to be engaged in the service. Great enthusiasm and the most perfect subordination prevailed in the Mexican lines.

Godey's Lady's Book, for February, has been received. It has two beautiful Mezzotints—one of them a National picture—the other the first Mezzotint Fashion Plate ever executed in this country. Besides these, there is a portrait of Mrs. Ellet, a gifted writer, and Model Cottages, Knitting, &c. There are 12 extra pages in the number.

Graham's Magazine is also on our table. It likewise contains 12 extra pages. Its embellishments are "The Gleaner," a splendid stipple engraving—Herd of Bisons and Elks—and Paris Fashions. The number is beautifully executed as usual.

The **Columbian Magazine** has also been received—filled with its usual interesting articles, and handsomely embellished with a plate of the Paris Fashions. There are two other engravings noticed as being in the number—but our copy did not contain them, owing probably to oversight.

Iowa Senators. The Legislature of Iowa have not elected U. S. Senators. The Senate, which has a majority of Locofocos, refused to meet the House of Representatives in Convention for the purpose, as the Whigs have a majority, on joint ballot—Whether they will reconsider their act or not, we cannot say—they do not, this new State will be without U. S. Senators for two years, as the next session of the Legislature will not be held until November 1848.

The Virginia Volunteers sailed last week from Old Point Comfort for the seat of war in Mexico.

A Mexican Statement. Gen. Ampudia, in his account of the battle of Monterey, says that he had but 465 killed, wounded and missing; whilst he inflicted upon us a destruction of 1124 killed, 1000 wounded, and more than 1000 missing.

Gen. Scott, on the last account, had reached the seat of war, and was well received by the Mexicans.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	5 57 to 6 00
Wheat	1 14 to 1 29
Rye	70 to 75
Corn	52 to 56
Oats	70 to 74
Beef Cattle	1 10 to 6 75

COLLEGE CIRCULAR.

The Faculty of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, deem it proper to make the following statements, with the view of removing errors under which you may have labored, and putting you in possession of information which you ought to have.

A large number of the Students have left our Institution, and exaggerated statements have been published, growing out of a disease which has appeared in this vicinity. How far the departure of these young men, and the accounts in the newspapers, are justified, the following facts, attested by the Physicians in attendance, may determine.

1st. The Borough of Gettysburg, in which there is no more healthy location in the United States, has, during the present season, employed, and is up to the time enjoying, a degree of exemption from disease which could hardly be surpassed. There is but little sickness, and none of a malignant character, prevailing amongst its citizens.

2d. The Edifice of Pennsylvania College, which has had an average of about eighty occupants during the present session, has been unusually healthy, not a single case of alarming sickness having occurred in it, and particularly no case of typhus fever.

3d. The Edifice of the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, situated half a mile from the College, in which College students are employed, has suffered for some weeks past from a fever of a typhoid or typhus type, which has been fatal to three young gentlemen who were members of College classes, and one Theological Student.

4th. Although the Professors, a considerable number of young men from the College, and servants, rendered services to the sick at the Seminary, and were with them constantly by day and night, no one has contracted the disease; nor has been communicated to any one in the Town, although the sick from the Seminary have in some instances been removed into it.

In this state of things, the Faculty, when solicited by the Students to do so, deemed it improper to suspend the exercises of the College, and though they have permitted Students to return home, whose parents and guardians desired it, they believed, and they have the concurrence of the Medical attendants, that it was not necessary for their safety to leave the College.

Finally, they would state, that the sickness in the Theological Seminary has been arrested, a new case having occurred for some weeks, and a those who remain sick are considered out of danger and convalescent, with a single exception.

5th. The immediate return of those who have been withdrawn, may therefore be considered perfectly safe.

In behalf of the Faculty,
President of Pennsylvania College,
GETTYSBURG, January 27th, 1847.

WE, the undersigned, Physicians resident in Gettysburg, and who were in attendance on the sick at the Theological Seminary, testify to the correctness of the above statements of the Faculty of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

JOHN COX, M. D.
C. N. BERLICH, M. D.
D. HORNER, M. D.

There is nothing later from the Army.

The Hon. Jacob W. Miller (whig) was, on Thursday last, re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey—receiving 49 votes—Garret D. Wall (loco) 23.

Sabbath Convention. A convention is called to meet at Carlisle on the 17th inst. of citizens of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and York counties, to consult how the better observance of the Sabbath can be promoted.

The State Temperance Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week, it is said, was numerously attended, and its proceedings conducted with much zeal and ability. Gen. Abbot Greene presided; Wm. W. Paxton, Esq. of this place, was one of the Vice Presidents. Among the resolutions passed was one asking the Legislature to pass a law giving the people to decide by ballot whether intoxicating drinks shall be sold or not. This resolution was laid before the House on Friday by the Speaker.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge, at Harrisburg, was passed over by a train of cars, on Thursday evening last, for the first time since December, 1844, when the former structure was destroyed by fire. The cars were laden with produce.

The trial of John Haggerty, at Lancaster, for the murder of Melchor Fordney and Catherine Triple, was concluded on Thursday, and the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on Thursday, refused, 190 to 47, to appropriate \$20,000 for the volunteers from that State. The regiment from that State is to embark this week for Mexico.

Pauperism is making frightful progress in Belgium. Out of the four millions of inhabitants, it is said that the number of poor persons inscribed on the registers of the charitable institutions is from 700,000 to 800,000!

Twenty stores and dwellings were burnt in Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday night last.

The New York Evangelist speaks of the contributions to the New York regiment by friends of "bibles and bow-knives,"—and then exclaims—"The word of life and the weapons of death, the implements of destruction and the means of salvation. What a strange incongruity! What a mixture of piety and depravity! What a spectacle for angels to contemplate and good men to behold!" *Bowie knives and Bibles*

The Cumberland Civilian records an accident of a frightful character at Lancaster, on Thursday week, which resulted in the instantaneous death of Mr. John Barratt, Assistant Engineer of the Iron Works at that place. Mr. B. had entered the cylinder of the engine to clean out the flues. After remaining in some time the usual signal was given by steam for him to come out. Whether he heard the signal or not, is not known, but the steam being high the engine was put in motion, and he was instantly crushed to atoms.

An immense iceberg lately floated into the harbor of Eastport, Me., dashing to pieces several vessels lying at the wharves. It is supposed to have been blown from the Arctic sea in the late gales.

The Ohio papers state that the President has decided not to appoint a Brigadier General in place of General Hamer, deceased, as the Ohio volunteers have only a few months more to serve.

Baltimore Price Current.

PROGRAMME

Of the Examination in Penna. College.

February 1-6, 1847.

Monday, Feb. 1.—The Preparatory Department will be examined from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.—

1. Freshman—Class in Greek.
2. Sophomore—Latin.
3. Junior—Nat. Theol.
4. Senior—Astronomy.
5. Junior—German.
6. Sophomore—Greek.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.—

1. Senior—Latin.
2. Junior—Chemistry.
3. Sophomore—Greek.
4. Freshman—Mathematics.
5. Junior—Latin.

Thursday, Feb. 4.—

1. Freshman—Latin.
2. Sophomore—Mathemat.
3. Junior—Greek.
4. Senior—Butler's Analogy.
5. Freshman—History.
6. Junior—Ment. Phil.

Friday, Feb. 5.—

1. Sophomore—Roman Ant.
2. Freshman—Anc. Geog.
3. Junior—Rhetoric.
4. Senior—German Class.
5. P. M. Senior Class—Greek.
6. Sophomore—Algebra.

Saturday, Feb. 6.—

1. French and Drawing.
2. Sophomore—Rhetoric.

The public are respectfully invited to attend, and the Committees appointed by the Trustees and Synods, are hereby notified of the time fixed upon for the examination.

—Lutheran Observer will please insert.

Jan. 18.

Annual Address.

THE Annual Address will be delivered before the Bible Society of Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, by the Rev. S. HANLEY, of Frederick, on Wednesday the 3d of February next, at 8 1/2 P. M. in Christ's Church, Gettysburg.

The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

J. A. S. TRUSSLER,
Chairman of Comm. of Arr.

Jan. 25.

Anniversary Celebration.

THE "Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College," will celebrate its 16th Anniversary, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg, on Thursday the 4th of February next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Several addresses will be delivered by active members of the Society, and music suited to the occasion will be procured. The honorary members of the Society, the friends of literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

A. W. LILLY,
J. C. BADHAM,
E. G. FAHNESTOCK,
H. M. BICKEL,
W. D. ROEDEL,
Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 11.

Adams County Temperance Convention.

THE Adams County Temperance Convention will assemble in the English Lutheran Church in Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The different Temperance Societies in the County are requested to take measures to secure a full delegation. It is desirable that the delegates come prepared to furnish reports of the number of members connected with their respective Societies, the increase during the year, the number who have forfeited membership by violation of pledges, and any other items of interest connected with the Temperance Reform.

The Annual Address will be delivered by Prof. M. L. STORVEN, of Pennsylvania College. The friends of the cause and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend the sessions of the Convention.

D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.
A. W. MCINLEY, Jr., Adm'r.

Jan. 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of FREDERICK SHULL, deceased, in Tyrone township, Adams county, on Tuesday the 2d of February next, the following Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

3 Working Horses, one of which is a Stallion, 2 Colts, one two years old, the other three, 4 Milch Cows, 2 Calves, 7 Shoats, 2 Breeding Sows, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Dearborn Wagon and Harness, Horse-gears and Chains, 4 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, 1 Cooking-stove and Pipe and Ware, Kettles, Pots and Pans, 2 Clocks, 5 Tables, 1 Bureau, 3 Dressers, 1 Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Chests, 1 Wool wheel and Spinning-wheel, 1 Weaver's Loom, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel-Plough, 1 Scream, 1 Winnowing-mill, Leather, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Wheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Smoked Meat, Lard and Tallow, together with a great variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Also, at the same time, 1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg.

Sub to advertisement at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, and continue until all is sold.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN SHULL, Adm'r.
DAVID SHULL, Adm'r.

Jan. 11.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber, desiring to settle up his books, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him by note or book account, that if settlement of their respective debts be not made before the 15th of January, inst., their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE WAMPLER

Gettysburg, Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r.

Dec. 7.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

A T R. W. MSHERRY'S Store, for 3 cts a yard, good flannel colors a tip worth 5 cts, beautiful styles, 7 to 10 yds.

Nov. 2.

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BRUGH, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EMANUEL BRUGH, Adm'r.

Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK SHULL, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHULL, Adm'r.
DAVID SHULL, Adm'r.

Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration of bonis non on the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB G. WALTER, Adm'r de bonis non.

Jan. 4.

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MOHRZ, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, for License to keep a Tavern in Freedom Township.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MOHRZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for to certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Abraham Waybright, Joshua Brown, B. C. Zumburn, Jacob Myers, Francis Fisher, Daniel Scholtz, Dennis M. Padden, Samuel S. M. Nair, George W. Mills, David Roth, Jacob Brown, Jakob F. Linn, Joseph Hoffman,

Jan. 11.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, 13 miles west of Fairfield, about the last of November, a RED COW, short tail, with some white on the hindquarters, about 8 years old, and a BROWN HEIFER, with some white in the forehead, about 3 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY MARTIN.

Dec. 28.

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet RIBBONS, Ladies' Silk and Velvet SCARFS, Super Green Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, MOULIN DE LAINES, SHADED and PLAIN MERINOES, JAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS.

R. W. MSHERRY.

Nov. 2.

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, FLAX-SEED, TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHILL-BARKS.

R. W. MSHERRY'S.

Nov. 2.

MUSLINS.

A T MSHERRY'S Store, for 4 cts and up; also Cotton-Flannels, 5 cts and upwards.

Nov. 2.

MUSLINS.

BROWN and White Muslins unusually low Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap superior Doe-skin and Bleached C Flannels at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE

Nov. 9.

Clothes, Cassimere, CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. MSHERRY, Clothes, 75 cts a yard and up, Cassimere, plain and fancy, 25 cts a yard and up, Cassinets, 25 cts and up, also, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linsey, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripe, &c.

Nov. 2.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see

GEORGE ARNOLD

Aug. 31.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet and Cashmere VESTINGS, also Gentlemen's CHALATS, SUEDE-LEATHER, Mohair, Ring Gold, Polo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at

MSHERRY'S STORE

Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpaca!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE

Nov. 2.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

THE public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneystown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Marquis, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

WM. B. MCGILLIBLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McGinnis, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CLARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. MSHERRY'S Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS or OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles, for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorieux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

AGENT WANTED FOR THIS COUNTY.

THE business will be to procure subscribers for, and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application, POSTAGE PAID, to

ALEXANDER HARRISON, Superintending Agent, 64 South 7th street, Philadelphia.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE and LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS and BITTERS

of all qualities and prices

WM & A HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock

York, Feb. 23.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

A LARGEST lot of Black, white, and colored Kid Gloves, and cheap Green Barege, Green Gauze, and new style Laces and Edges French Worked Collars: Cap Nets: Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear can now be had at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S

Nov. 9.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy upon Calicoes for 1 cts a yard—first-rate article warranted not to fade by fire and such as will astonish the natives can be had for 10 and 12 cts

Nov. 2.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the

Best & Freshest Oysters

that the market can afford, which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms.

JACOB KUHN

Nov. 30.

Now for Bargains!

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have received at their store in the corner of the Franklin House Gettysburg, a large variety of Goods, which they are prepared to sell at unusually low rates. Their Stock consists, in part, of

GROCERIES, Flour and Feed, Bacon and Beef, BAR IRON and STEEL, Nails and Spikes, Horse Shoes, and Horse Shoe Nails, BOOTS & SHOES,

together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had in any other establishment. A lot of the very best FLOUR and FEED will always be kept on hand, so that Families can be supplied at all times. The public would do well to give us a call.

All kinds of Produce and Marketing will be taken in exchange for Goods.

ALEXR COBEAN, (of W.) WILLIAM KING.

Gettysburg, Dec. 21.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS

Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

CHURCH CLOCKS, CASSINETS, FLANNELS, Blankets, Coatings, Cloakings, Cashmires, &c. &c. &c.

at prices that cannot fail to please.

The LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3.

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.

G. A.

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

254 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE, 254 Market Street,

Sept. 28.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA and YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Priest of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred Groceries or Hardware, when above 100 lbs or more 25 cents per hundred

Salt per sack, 70 cents per hundred

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so heated and carried at low rates

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 765 Market street—A. L. GRIFFITH, Agent

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot adjoining P. & A. S. Road

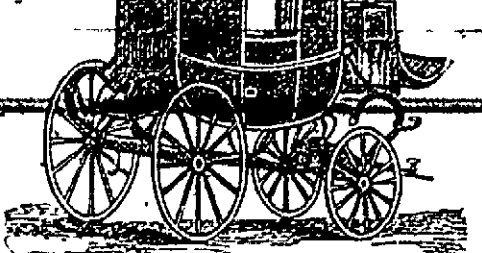
York, April 20.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy upon Calicoes for 1 cts a yard—first-rate article warranted not to fade by fire and such as will astonish the natives can be had for 10 and 12 cts

Nov. 2.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, formerly Buckenham's, where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH,

Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGE-MAKING

New Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased a portion of the Carriage-making Establishment for many years past, occupied by David Little, and erected additions thereto, in East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa., where they are now carrying on the Carriage-making Business on an extensive scale. They have a large number of the best workmen engaged, and a heavy stock of the choicest materials on hand, which enable them to turn out, at the shortest notice, neat and substantial

COACHES,

Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkeys, Jerseys,

and, in short, every thing in their line of business. They feel confident that no jobs can be put up of workmanship superior to their own, and cannot but believe that those purchasing from them will very readily be convinced that they are "in advance of all opposition."

They invite the public to inspect their work, and at the same time give the assurance that it will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at short notice, at moderate rates.

177 West Park, Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, taken in exchange for any thing in their line.

DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE—in East Middle street, a few doors from Baltimore street, and formerly occupied by David Little

Nov. 23.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes. He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery.

of all kinds—for Threshing-Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants, No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried-Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

H. M. Brent, Esq. Cash Valley Bank
J. H. Sherrard, Esq. Cash Far Bank
T. Cross, Esq. Cash Corner Corn & Far Bank
Lot, Ensey & Co. Singling & Devries,
July 27.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos C Miller, Jas Weekly, David W McCullough, A G Miller, Thos A McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Trutt, Abraham King, A dams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$250 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS C MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county: